

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1823.

[No. 17]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—257—

Politics of Europe.

London, August 11.—The unusually excited state of feeling among the French people at the present moment, is strongly evinced by the intelligence of this week. The debates in the Chamber of Deputies have been distinguished, not merely by a high degree of the vehemence which occasionally bursts forth in that lively Assembly, but by a peculiar earnestness of tone on the part of the Liberals. The "act of accusation," or indictment drawn up by the Attorney-General of Poitiers against General Berthon, was the particular cause of the excitement. The official lawyer had, in this document, inserted the names of four eminent Deputies, including the venerable patriot LAFAYETTE and M. BENJAMIN CONSTANT, as being concerned in or privy to the conspiracy of BERTHON. The reader will see under our Foreign head the substance of the legal instrument, and some account of the debate to which it gave rise,—a debate remarkable for the bold and general charges made by the Liberals against the system of government, and for the tame imbecility of the Ministers, who hardly attempted a defence of themselves. A more pitiful set than the present Administration, Louis has never been cursed with; even the London Courier is ashamed of them, and calls aloud for their dismissal. Every former Ministry has included some clever men among the moderate Royalists or some sly Bonapartists who trimmed between their secret jacobinism and the love of place: the present one however is *par utra* without a particle of talent, and without even sufficient resolution to carry into execution the designs which Bigotry and Divine Right principles have prompted. They feel that the whole nation is against them, and are afraid to hazard a single bold measure; yet they equally want the sense and temper to conciliate. All their proceedings are characterised by paltriness and imbecility. They would most gladly put down the example of freedom in Spain, but dare not avow their object. They foment secret conspiracies and hire rebels in that country underhand; and all the world knows it. They first make the poor King tell a notorious lie to his Parliament about the misnamed Sanitary Cordon, and soon afterwards expose their own falsehood by a speech of the Minister of War, who timidly insinuates the real design of interference in Spanish affairs. They silently increase the force of the aforesaid Cordon, yet are evidently afraid to use it for the only purpose for which it is available, namely, the invasion of Spain. In short, they contrive to let mankind see, in the most complete and final manner, that the time is long gone by for governing France on *Ulro's* principles—that they have neither the power to force the old régime of kingcraft and priestcraft on thirty millions of enlightened and outraged people, nor the head or heart to try any thing wiser and better.

Some English actors, who attempted to perform their native drama at a minor theatre in Paris, have been harshly treated by the audience. They with difficulty got through *Othello* on the first occasion; and on the second night, the performance of the *Seal-for Scandal* was wholly stopped, and themselves driven violently off the stage. All the hirelings, both of Paris and London, cry out upon the brutality of the French; and by some we are desired to contrast it with the benevolent liberality of the English, who encourage all sorts of ingenious or amusing foreigners. This however is quite beside the real question. The Pa-

rarians are at least as fond of varied amusement as the Londoners; and the idea of their refusing to hear English plays, merely as foreign to their capital and language, is perfectly absurd. The feeling was evidently *national*. The English who walk about the streets of Paris are naturally the objects of hatred to the inhabitants, who see in them the representatives of a nation by whom the detested Bourbons were forced upon France. We must condemn the want of taste and discrimination in the mode of expressing this hostile feeling; but the feeling itself is natural and just. We are told, that it is not natural between the nations—that French companies of actors are allowed and patronised in England. True; but neither is the provocation mutual. If armies of Frenchmen had conquered England, and had replaced on the English throne, at the point of the bayonet, a discarded Sovereign (JAMES the Second, for instance)—if French troops had encamped at Hyde Park, and paraded the streets of London in all the insolence of triumph, we suspect, that for a long while afterwards the very appearance of a native of France in our streets would have excited at least as strong feelings as those manifested towards our countrymen in Paris. Whatever reminds a people of insult and oppression, is and ought to be odious to them. The manifestation of the sentiment will often be unjust and cruel towards individuals; but that should help to teach Rulers the extreme wickedness of national injustice. Without such feelings, however, human nature would be infinitely more trampled upon than it is; and we cannot therefore affect either surprise or indignation at obdinations of the kind in question.

Conspiracy in Spain.—The defeat of the atrocious conspiracy in Spain against the Constitution, has not yet restored order and tranquillity. A vague alarm is unavoidably felt respecting the extent of the plot so prematurely disclosed, and the number of the conspirators. Men's opinions are also divided in regard to the measures to be pursued towards the enemies of the Constitution, convicted or suspected, and particularly in respect to the wretched king and his courtiers. An interval of indecision on all sides consequently followed the crisis; but we are happy to say, that there is now every prospect of the adoption of those decisive measures which alone can quell the selfish and corrupt. The feelings of the people at large have been called out by the late attempt to enslave them, and they have evinced the utmost enthusiasm in favour of the Constitution; the lukewarm and timid have been at length convinced, that their tranquillity and freedom are endangered only by the machinations of the bigoted and despotic. Gen. LOPEZ BANOS is appointed Minister of War, and some other popular men were requested to accept office. The addresses to FERDINAND from the provinces breathe the most determined spirit. One from the Garrison and Local Militia of Saragossa sets out with the following piece of plain-speaking:

"SIR.—Your perfidious and unconstitutional conduct, the bad faith of your Ministers, the perfidious counsels of the men who surround you, and whom you in vain persist in keeping about you, contrary to the general opinion of your subjects, are the true cause of the misfortunes and disorders which afflict this heroic nation, which has made so many sacrifices to defend the Throne, on which it has replaced you."

The latest news from Spain, which is to the 23d ultimo, and given in the *Gazette de France*, supplies the strong fact, that "the Permanent Deputation of the Cortes having required the KING to dismiss his household, his MAJESTY, in reply, desired them to designate those of his servants whom he must remove, on which they specified the Patriarch, the Intendant, and other Chief Officers of the Palace."

King's Speech.—The King's Speech, on proroguing the Parliament last Tuesday, is as usual less remarkable for what it says, than for what it does not say. The intimation, that there is a "fair prospect" of continued peace in regard to Russia and Turkey, leaves that question much as before. The total absence of all remark on the Agricultural Distress is not a little curious, that subject being unquestionably with the most important business of the Session, and having been noticed in that light in the Royal Speech at the opening. The land-owners may here see the amount of consideration for them on the part of Ministers. They may see, if they will ever exercise common sense on their own affairs, that Government has determined to leave them to their fate; and they may then resolve, whether they will go on to the last in a foolish reliance upon "relief" from an administration which treats them in this style, or at once and heartily join the people in the demand for that Economy and Reform which would relieve them in common with the whole nation. The passage in which credit is taken for the removal of part of the burdens of the people by reduced taxation, is a peasant contradiction to recent official sentiments on that subject. *Query.*—Did Lord CARTERET, who asserted in the House, that if all the taxes were taken off, the country could hardly feel the relief, pen this congratulating passage respecting the removal of a few millions? Men who pretend to the government of a great and enlightened nation, ought to possess some fixed notions on the principal subjects of political inquiry; but our Oligarchs seem to have dispensed with that as with every other requisite for good government. The doctrine of the harmlessness of taxation was a convenient answer some months back to demands for economy: it was equally convenient in the Speech to felicitate the nation upon reductions formerly denounced as impossible and dangerous to public credit: the expedience of the moment was every thing—principle and consistency nothing!

Irish Subscription.—The Boroughmongers have taken the advantage we expected from the Irish Subscription. The KING is made to talk largely of the "benevolence and sympathy" of the English, and the due appreciation of the charity by the Irish; and the whole is to unite them all in "brotherly love and affection." And this is all the poor Irish are to get! Not a word of Reform, of relieving Ireland from the hideous oppressions which brought its people to actual famine. We have misgoverned them for centuries; we have treated them as a degraded caste; we have reduced the working classes to the lowest condition in which human nature can exist; we have fastened on them myriads of sinecurists and jobbers, to consume the fruits of their industry; and now, when we condescend to subscribe to save some thousands of our slaves from the starvation consequent upon our misrule, we are to compliment ourselves upon our infinite charity and extraordinary benevolence! Out upon such cant! The Irish Subscription is a trick, and a mockery, and a cover for baseness. It was meant to stand instead of a Reform. Millions of suffering people are not to be relieved by individual subscriptions. The Government is bound to relieve them, and alone has the power, since the only effectual relief is the removal of those burdens which have created the misery. But no: the Oligarchy would not do that; they sacrifice none of their sinecures and jobs; they restore none of the plunder to the starving people; but instead of that, they appeal to the sympathy of the English, and set the Clergy dunning from house to house, in order to extract a few paltry pittances from those little able to afford them. Even as a mere question of charity, we doubt the utility of what can be done by any subscription. Numbers may be rescued from famine, but for what are most of them preserved? To live on in a state of half-starvation, and unmitigated misgovernment. Perhaps it would be better for Ireland in the end, and scarcely

worse at the moment, that things should take their course, and that an effectual cure should be brought about by the very excess of the evil. Palliatives in extreme cases are generally worse than nothing; if they lessen the acuteness, they increase the duration of the suffering. Be this, however, as it may, every thing connected with the subscription, except the humane motives of individual subscribers, is extremely disgusting. Government, which caused the evil, was bound to provide the remedy; and it is a vile trick to tax the charity of the people of England in order to secure their own corruptly-filled pockets, from the just claims of the outraged Irish.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The Act of accusation against General Berton and his accomplices has been published. It says that the number of persons accused of conspiracy is 56, of whom 18 have fled. The object of the conspiracy was to destroy the King's Government and to excite a civil war. It broke out in February. The head-quarters were the towns of Saumur, Thouars, and Parthenay. The leader was the ex-General Berton and his auxiliaries, members of a secret society, called the Society of the *Chevaliers de la Liberté, or Carbonari*. The Act describes the meetings that were held at Saumur; the mission of Colonel Alix to Brest, in order to seduce the officers there; and the seizure of Thouars. At this town the tri-coloured flag was hoisted, arms seized, the barracks and town-house entered, and the tocsin sounded. The insurgents stated that a Provisional Government had been established, of which General Foy, Keraury, Voyer D'Argenson, the Marquis de la Fayette, and Bonap. Constant, were the Members. This was believed. The Authorities, struck with stupor, assembled at the town-house, whither Gen. Berton repaired, accompanied with armed men. He told the Mayor that the movement was general throughout France, and that its object was to recover public liberty. Proclamations to the army, &c. were then distributed—a Provisional Government was then proclaimed, and the Marquis de la Fayette was declared Generalissimo of the armies. Berton and Heureux stated, that the most distinguished Members of the left side, and particularly Baron Demaray, were well informed of what was going on. Berton then made several new appointments, and re-organized the authorities. After these arrangements, a column, consisting of about 15 men on horseback, and 120 on foot, marched off, with drums beating and the standard of revolt flying, towards Saumur.—On approaching this town, Berton was met by a party of cavalry. He told the officer that all resistance was useless, for his corps was only the advanced guard of 20,000 men, and that at all the great towns the movement was begun. The officer said he should oppose his march; and he took up a position behind the bridge. Berton passed the bridge. The Mayor of Saumur came out to meet Berton, told him that he was a rebel and a blockhead, and that he must retire. Berton, disconcerted, ordered his troop at the bridge to withdraw; they then blocked up the road and established posts. Things remained in this state several hours. Berton kept his position till midnight; but on being informed that the authorities of Saumur had resolved that he should be attacked in the morning, he ordered a retreat. He accomplished it in good order, displaying a calmness which can only be explained by the confidence he felt in consequence of the inactivity of forces a hundred fold greater than his own. His intention was to fall back on Thouars, but measures had been taken for preventing his return. It was now necessary to disperse. Several of the chiefs fled. Berton wandering about in the department of the Deux Sèvres and la Charente-Inférieure. He was arrested at the moment when he was preparing, with the assistance of some Carbonari, to embark in new attempts.—The Act of Accusation states, that "the secret Society was directed by a Committee sitting at Paris, and Berton was the principal agent in the West." He confesses in his interrogatory that it was Grandmenille who came to seek him at Rennes in the month of February, to conduct him to Saumur. This Grandmenille made frequent journeys to Paris. He has stated that he had intercourse with the Generals Foy and la Fayette, and with the Deputies Lafitte and Benjamin Constant. It is under the tri-coloured flag, with cries of "Vive la liberté! Vive Napoléon, II.",

and with the title of the General in-Chief of the Army of the West, that Berton marched, with a band which he had raised, upon Sannois, with the intention of taking it."

In the Chamber of Deputies (Thursday, Aug. 1.) M. Benjamin Constant noticed the introduction of his name into the above Act of Accusation. He took occasion, for the introduction of the item in the budget for defraying the charges of the Chamber of Peers, to mention the situation in which this Assembly stood with regard to the administration of criminal justice. "These said Peers," said he, "are anti-constitutional and dangerous; they destroy the independence of the Chamber, both as a legislative power and as court of justice. Such an abuse, at all times injurious, must be more so at present, when the Government is favouring informers, or at least is receiving all the inventions of pretended conspiracies—conspiracies of which the Chamber of Peers may ultimately become the judges—conspiracies in which the Government eagerly accepts all denunciations—in which the agents of power, as in the *Arabian Nights*, call for the invention of the most strange tales—the evidence of witnesses who are dead—the evidence of fugitives—the hearsays of every person who make up a tale of no credit, and which only excites pity." The speaker was here interrupted by M. Revellier, who cried out, "Have we not proofs of the charge from the tribune itself, and what need is there of more?" M. B. CONSTANT replied, "M. REVELLIER must support his charge, or bear the name of a calumniator, which I give him if he cannot prove the conspiracy." The Member thus accused of calumny remained mute, and the speaker continued his observations. After some further remarks, M. B. CONSTANT concluded, and M. REVELLIER proceeded to the tribune, but the first words which he uttered being "that the Members implicated should have an opportunity of showing their connexion or want of connexion with the conspiracy," were followed by the President's declaration that they were irrelevant.—A warm altercation then took place between the President and several Members of the left side, who demanded an opportunity for M. REVELLIER to make good his charges, or to confess himself a calumniator.—M. LAFITTE said, that he did not care for the opinion of such and such a journal—for the calumnies of such and such a pamphleteer, or for the declarations of such a particular agent of power; but when he saw himself mentioned in an official document in the *Monsieur*, as being an accomplice of sedition and treason, he could not sit silent under the calumny, which he repelled with indignation. He asked if himself and his brother Deputies, who were enumerated in the same list, were to be considered as under the hands of the executioner. The calumny he denounced as founded on the hired evidence of the vile agents of police—of the wretches who acted as purveyors for the scaffold, who began their vocation in the days of Anarchy in 1793; and he demanded an inquiry from the Chamber into the conduct of the Royal Procureur in giving currency to such a charge.—The KASPER OF THE SEALS defended the conduct of the Royal Procureur in drawing up the indictment which embodied the statements sworn to in the first examination.—General FOY inveighed in strong terms against the conduct of the public prosecutor. "To put such calumnies," said he, "in the mouth of absent persons, accused on purpose to create an impression against others which cannot be publicly removed, is an atrocious and infamous perversion of the rights of a public prosecutor."—M. DE LA BOURDONNAIS supported the demand for inquiry, though he saw no reason for condemning the conduct of the Procureur-General.—M. TRAPIER condemned in strong terms the part of the indictment which implicated in the evidence of an absent party, four Members of the Chamber of Deputies.—After some interruptions the right demanding a close to the discussion,—General LA FAYETTE spoke as follows:—

"Whatever be my habitual indifference to the accusations and the malevolence of parties, I think it my duty to add a few words to what my honourable colleagues have said. During the course of a career dedicated entirely to the cause of liberty, I have constantly desired the honour of being exposed to the malevolence of the enemies of that cause under whatever form—despotic, aristocratic, or anarchical—they opposed it. I do not, therefore, complain, whatever I might object to the word pressed in

the indictment; but I join my honourable friends in demanding the greatest publicity to the proof in the bosom of the Chamber, and in the face of the nation. In such a case only shall we be able—my accusers, and I, in whatever rank of life they are—to state without compliment, what for 30 years we have mutually to reproach ourselves with."—M. DE VILLELE maintained, that there was no necessity for an inquiry, the character of the left being sufficiently cleared by their not having been put under accusation.—The whole left then rose simultaneously, and cried, "You did not dare! your courage failed! You attack us as you do the Spaniards—treacherously."—To this M. DE VILLELE replied, "I declare in the face of France, that we do not accuse you, because there is no necessity to accuse you; but should what the witnesses have declared be proved, you will see whether we shall not dare to accuse you."—A stormy sitting was ended by a refusal of inquiry into the conduct of the public prosecutor.

Aug. 2.—The second representation given this day by the English actors in the Theatre of the Porte Saint Martin, was not terminated, or rather was not commenced. As soon as the actors made their appearance to play the *School for Scandal*, the pit rose in a mass, and part of the audience turned their back to the stage. The English were not at first much intimidated, and for some time they made head against the storm. But they were soon assailed with apples and eggs, and they then withdrew. The ordinary company of the Porte Saint Martin succeeded them, and in place of the English comedy, the *Enseignes et Cabri le Sabotier* were acted.—*Journal des Débats*.

The excesses which disturbed the first representation of the English actors were carried this day to the highest point of indignity. Nothing was respected. Females of the English troupe were assailed by eggs, by coins, and by apples. One of them, struck by the projectiles of these noble assailants, fell in the arms of some persons who came to her assistance. The curtain was at length lowered, and these conquerors of a few poor actors were promised a French play; they could have not understood it, for those are not French who forget that generosity and courtesy are the character of the French nation.—*Quotidienne*.

Paris, Aug. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday a debate ensued on the motion of M. St. Aulaire, that the Procureur-General of the Court of Poitiers should be brought to the bar, to be punished as guilty of serious offences against the Chamber, he having attacked its privileges in the persons of its Members. It was contended on the other side, that the Procureur had only done his duty in inserting the names of the Members in the Act of Accusation against Berton, &c., and that those Members had reason to complain, not of the Procureur, but of the criminals who had compromised their honourable names. After a long discussion, the motion was negatived by a majority of 90.

Conflagrations in Sweden.—By accounts dated the 14th of June, received yesterday from Stockholm, it appears that Sweden has suffered, and on the same day, two dreadful conflagrations.

On the 10th, at three quarters past six in the morning, a destructive fire broke out in the city of Stockholm, in the quarter of Blasieholmen, nearly the entire of which fell a prey to the flames. The Skepsalma church, the school-house, the bridge of Skepsalma, together with all the magazines of firewood, planks, coals, tar, &c., and many vessels, among which was a large English brig, have been consumed. It was midnight before the flames could be extinguished. The loss sustained by the merchants alone is estimated at from 400,000 to 500,000 dollars. That of the Crown, arising from the destruction of the large magazines of corn, could not be ascertained.

Two days after this calamity advices were received at Stockholm of the occurrence of a still more terrible conflagration in the city of Nordkioping, which had consumed nearly 400 houses and 2 churches. The fire was still raging when the courier left Nordkioping, so that the full extent of the damage could not be known.

The English brig burnt at Stockholm was the CHARLES WILLIAMS, of 200 tons, belonging to Shields. It was completely burnt to the water's edge; and the captain, with his wife and crew, with difficulty escaped with their lives.—*Times*.

—260—

The Quarter's Revenue.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue in the Quarters ended 5th of July 1821, and 5th of July 1822:

	1821.	1822.
Customs,	£ 1,808,690	£ 1,916,108
Excise,	6,266,610	6,266,738
Stamps,	1,518,493	1,500,716
Post Office,	318,000	355,000
Assessed Taxes,	2,328,040	2,192,521
Land Taxes,	446,366	474,749
Miscellaneous,	64,972	90,451
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£ 12,872,380	£ 12,837,283
Decrease on Quarter,	£ 35,007	

The Net Produce of the Revenue for the years ended 5th of July 1821, and 5th of July 1822, is

1821,	£ 49,601,637
1822,	51,925,568

Increase in the year,	£ 1,034,031
-----------------------------	-------------

Income Charge on Consolidated Fund on Quarters ended July 5, 1822.

INCOME.

Customs,	£ 1,119,496
Excise,	6,266,738
Stamps,	1,500,716
Post Office,	355,000
Assessed Taxes,	2,192,521
Land Taxes,	474,749
Miscellaneous,	90,451
Unappropriated War Duties,	2,066
	<hr/>
	£ 12,482,906

To cash brought from the supplies being the amount issued in Ireland conformably to Act 57, Geo. III.

460,260

—

£ 12,013,637

CHARGE.

Exchequer Annuities,	£ 23,343
South Sea Company,	168,170
Bank, on their capital,	89,125
Dividends,	9,517,900
National Debt,	3,150,000
Civil List,	212,500
Pensions,	92,000
Imperial Annuities,	121,712
Other Charges,	81,171
	<hr/>
Total Charge,	13,470,000
Income as above,	12,482,906
	<hr/>
Deficiency,	887,004

Quarter's Revenue.—The Quarter's Revenue makes its appearance at the usual epoch. It is not so flourishing as was at one time expected, being above 35,000/- less than the corresponding quarter last year. "But if?"—"and if?"—"and if?" why then, it would have been more. Assuming revenue as the criterion of public prosperity, we should be glad to see it large; but we should be more happy to witness national prosperity, and to observe that Government was content to reap from it a moderate revenue. The general deficit on the quarter is, as we have above stated, upwards of 35,000/- but what may be called the homo deficiency is much greater—the excess of the last quarter being 30,000/- less than the corresponding quarter; the stamps 18,000/- and, lastly, the assessed taxes, for the quarter just finished, are 136,000/-

less than those of the corresponding quarter in 1821. The improved customs of the last quarter bring up the general deficit to the sum above-mentioned. The falling off in the assessed taxes is said to have been, in part, occasioned by the relinquishment of the agricultural horse duty. This may be true; but it is obvious, where the remission of one tax produces no improvement, however small, in the produce of the rest, that no relief is afforded by the remission seemingly conceded, but that Government has only ceased to demand or require of the subject that which he would have been unable to pay. Where is the money gone that has been remitted to the agricultural interest by the relinquishment of the horse-tax? Not to increase the burdens of the landlords and farmers, we presume, for they are as distressed as before. Not one halfpenny more, but something even less, do they still expend upon themselves and their families in every other article of consumption. It is clear, therefore, that with respect to them, remission has not had its perfect work, but that it has as yet been inadequate and satisfactory.

In the mean time, it is particularly worth the while to consider what is doing in Parliament. Between two and three millions of taxes remained to be voted on Tuesday last, after the budget was brought in; and these millions are now voting away—and by whom? Not by an ordinary House of Commons, even as the House is at present constituted (the greater part of those gentlemen who are usually called independent having left town,) but by majorities consisting almost exclusively of the servants of the Crown, of placemen, and pensioners. Our colonial establishments alone stand the nation in between two and three millions sterling; and such a sum will Parliament find, when it does really meet next year, has been voted away during the absence of the greater number of Members.

Finances.—Other documents respecting the finances of the two last years make their appearance. How strongly are evinced the unconquerable energy and activity of the British character (in spite of the administration under which we labour) by the following facts: that whilst rebellion, famine, and pestilence, are, or have been, working their devastations in one part of the empire, and the chief—that is, the landed interest—in another part, has been distressed to a degree never before known, yet does not the revenue, drawn from the rest, bear any corresponding or proportionate testimony to such aggravated evils. We certainly do not improve, as a people should do, over whose heads year after year of public tranquility glides away, and upon whom a war may open at any time; but neither do we deteriorate to the degree, that the distractions and miseries now existing in many parts of the realm would lead an ordinary observer to imagine. But how differently situated should we be, if we possessed a Ministry capable of governing us all well at the same time, instead of showing, as they now do annually and quarterly, beneficial results from detached portions of the population, or from separate interests in society, which they suffer for a while to pursue their speculations under comparatively fewer embarrassments.

The general produce of the taxes last year is greater than that of the year before, by above a million and a half. There is an augmentation under every head except Post-office and assessed taxes; but, notwithstanding this general increase, the last quarter of last year produces less than the corresponding quarter of the year before, by a sum before specified, 30,000/- there being a decrease in the quarter under the head of Excise.

Haldon Hill.—Sir Walter Scott's New Work, having been published, the Critics have commenced their examination of it; the opinion of the Poem entertained by one of these may be collected from the following extract,—"We are glad," says that Critic, "that Sir Walter Scott has called this Poem a *Satire*, for the slightness of the appellation takes away something of our disappointment at finding the Work of no higher mark of excellence than such a title would imply, even had a less celebrated author adopted it."

MISCELLANEOUS.

— 26 —

Consumption of Wealth by the Clergy.

A poor Church is founded on a rock.—*Henry Dundas, Lord Melville.*

A very excellent pamphlet has just been published, "On the Consumption of Wealth by the Clergy of every Christian Nation, and particularly by the Established Clergy of England and Ireland." The tabular form which the author has adopted has enabled him to condense a great variety of useful and most important matter into a very small space. We have accounts of the population of the different Christian States, of the proportions in which the population is divided among the different sects, and of the revenues of the established and other clergy. Perfect accuracy cannot, of course, be expected in a work of this kind; but the author has had recourse to the best authorities, and his statements are evidently the result of much laborious, discriminating, and careful research.

The following is an account of the total expenditure on the Clergy of all the Christian world, except Great Britain and Ireland:—

Name of the Nation.	Number of Clerics.	Expenditure on the Clergy per million of Clerics.	Total Amount in each Nation.
France,	30,000,000	£ 25,000	£ 750,000,000
United States,	9,000,000	60,000	540,000,000
Spain,	15,000,000	100,000	1,500,000,000
Portugal,	2,000,000	100,000	200,000,000
Catholics,	6,000,000	20,000	120,000,000
Hungary, { Catholics,	1,050,000	60,000	63,000,000
Lutherans,	650,000	40,000	26,000,000
Italy,	10,301,000	40,000	412,040,000
Part of the Austrian Empire, subjects are included elsewhere,	10,018,000	30,000	300,540,000
Switzerland,	1,720,000	50,000	86,000,000
Prussia,	10,326,000	50,000	513,000,000
German small States,	12,763,000	60,000	765,800,000
Holland,	2,900,000	80,000	224,000,000
Netherlands,	3,000,000	35,000	105,000,000
Denmark,	1,700,000	70,000	119,000,000
Sweden,	3,400,000	70,000	238,000,000
Greek Church,	34,000,000	15,000	510,000,000
Russia, { Catholics and Lutherans,	8,000,000	50,000	400,000,000
Christians in Turkey,	6,000,000	30,000	180,000,000
South America,	15,000,000	30,000	450,000,000
Christian dispersed elsewhere,	3,000,000	50,000	150,000,000

The Clergy of 195,725,000 people, receive £ 8,552,000

Some of these results are extremely curious and interesting. The ALMANAQUE DU CANON, published each year, and the Budget, have afforded the author the principal materials from which he has compiled his account of the number and revenue of the French clergy. Our readers are aware that the lands which were formerly in the possession of the clergy of France have been sold, since the revolution, for the public benefit. The provision for their support is now annually voted by the Chamber of Deputies, in the same way as the provision for the army or navy, or any other class of public servants. A law has indeed been passed since the restoration of the Bourbons, authorising the clergy to receive donations of land, money, &c. for the benefit of the Church. Luckily, however, this law is at least three centuries too late. The age of donations has passed away; and as very little of the church property has escaped the ravages of the revolution, the sum voted by the national representatives forms, exclusive of church fees, almost the only source of ecclesiastical revenue. In the department of the Gard, and some other districts in the South of France, there is still a good deal of the spirit of bigotry, fanaticism, and intolerance. But it is gratifying to learn, that in despite of the unceasing efforts of the Ultra emigrantes, this spirit is rapidly declining. The Charter guarantees the most perfect and complete religious liberty to every description of Christians. "Clement," it says, "profite arrengie et une égalité libérale, et obtient pour son successeur la protection." It is also a fundamental article of the charter, that the clergy of all Christian denominations shall receive stipends from the State. As a proof of the voluntary and extraordinary change that has taken place in the public opinion in France on the subject of religious establishments, we may mention, what we believe is not generally known in this country, that the Protestant clergy receive larger stipends than the Catholic clergy! The circumstance of the Protestant ministers having to maintain wives and families is the ground of this distinction. What a striking contrast does this present to our treatment of the Catholics!

The following is a statement of the numbers and incomes of the clergy of France for the year 1821:—

Heavers,	30,000,000
Say about { 29,000,000 Catholics,	1,000,000 Protestants.
Places of Worship,	2,253
80 Cathedrals.	
2,885 Catholic Rectories, or Parish Churches.	
22,000 Catholic Auxiliary Chapels.	
25,205 Catholics.	
357 Protestants.	
Which gives one place of worship for 1,143 persons.	
Number of Clergymen in France,	35,643
35,260 Catholics—357 Protestants.	
Average number of Clergymen for each place of worship, 1.	
Average number of Clergymen for every 1000 people, 1.	
Income as voted by the Chamber of Deputies, 28,143,090 fr. at 24 fr. per £ 1,	£ 1,047,537
Whereof the Episcopal body and dignitaries receive,	2,009,760 fr. or £ 86,240
Working Clergy,	22,893,336 fr. or £ 941,339
Protestants,	455,000 fr. or £ 20,205
	25,148,096 fr. £ 1,047,537
2,885 Catholic Rectories,	£ 48, each serving Church.
22,000 Catholic Curates,	31, each serving Chapel.
357 Protestant Pastors,	50, viz.
183 Calvinists—174 Lutherans.	
30,000,000 hearers, at £ 23,000 per million of hearers, £ 1,050,000	

The present state of the Clergy of France forms a signal contrast to their state previous to the Revolution. FAUCONNET, in his *Statistique Elementaire de la France*, (p. 221.) estimates the total annual revenue of the French Ecclesiastical Body in 1789, exclusive of Church fees, at about 150 millions of livres, or £ 7,500,000; and the number of secular clergymen and of monks and nuns at about 500,000! A comparison of this statement, which is founded on official data, with the above, shews the vast advantage which France has derived from the change in her religious establishment. An annual saving of £ 6,500,000 has been effected; agriculture has been relieved from the oppressive burden of tithes; and upwards of 470,000 drones, kept in a state of pampered and debauched idleness, have been turned out of their hives, and compelled to become indolent—to produce what they consume! Nor have the moral effects of this reformation been less beneficial. The profligacy of the clergy has declined with the decline of their wealth. The care of sons has supplanted the care of pheasants, partridges, foxes, and smugglers. From servile, intriguing, political Lords, the Bishops have shrunk into mere Christian pastors. The system of pluralism is nearly unknown in France; and the limited incomes of the Bishops and other dignified clergy, by rendering it impossible for them to sport their lawn sleeves at court, and other places of fashionable resort, has compelled them to remain in their dioceses. The swarms of lazy, rapacious, and ignorant monks, which, like locusts, overspread the face of the country, perverted the morals of its inhabitants, and devoured their wealth, have almost entirely disappeared. And while the abolition of tithes and seigniorial privileges has removed an inexhaustible source of contention and animosity between the rectors, vicars, curés, and other secular clergymen, and their flocks, the establishment of religious freedom has excited a spirit of emulation among the ministers of the different sects, and inspired them with new zeal in the discharge of their duties. It is possible to exaggerate the benefits of which this reform has already been, and must continue to be, productive? Perhaps it would not be too much to say, that it is of itself a sufficient compensation for all the massacres and bloodshed of the revolution!

Our limits will not allow us to make any detailed observations on the state of the Church in Spain, and other Christian countries. We may mention, however, that the property formerly in the possession of the Spanish Ecclesiastics is now on sale for the reduction of the national debt. The stipends payable to the clergy, and their number, which is very much diminished, are regulated by a decree of the Cortes of the 24th of October 1821. The other statements in the table seem to be all well authenticated.

We now come to the most important part of the pamphlet before us—the estimate of the annual income of the established Church of England and Ireland. This is supposed by the author to amount to £ 8,000,000, that is, £ 8,48,000 more than the total income of all the Clergy of all the Christian world besides! Undoubtedly this is rather a startling statement; but however extraordinary it may at first sight appear, we are satisfied it is not in the slightest degree exaggerated. It can be proved beyond all question, that the clergy of the 400,000 or 500,000 Lutherans of Ireland are possessed of a vastly larger income than the

whole clergy of either France or Spain. The taxation of Holland and the civil list of France approach in weight and magnitude to our own; but in the unmeasured profusion and extravagance of our ecclesiastical establishments, we "bear no brother near the throne." Here our superiority is perfect and complete. The world has never hitherto seen, nor is it probable it will ever again see, so much wealth misappropriated and perverted.

We subjoin the Estimate of the Annual Income of the Church of England, given by the author of this pamphlet:—

Annual value of the gross Produce of the Land of England and Wales,.....	£150,000,000
One-third of the land of England and Wales not subject to tithe for the Clergy, being either tithe free, or lay impropriations,.....	50,000,000
Leaving the amount on which tithes for the Clergy is levied,.....	£100,000,000
Supposing the Clergy to levy 1-16th, they get,.....	6,250,000
Tithes,.....	£6,250,000
Estate of the Bishops and Ecclesiastical Corporations,.....	1,000,000
Assessments in towns, on houses, &c.,.....	250,000
Chapels of Ease stipends,.....	100,000
Annual value of church income,.....	£7,500,000

The author has not mentioned the date on which he formed this estimate, but it appears to be extremely moderate. The annual value of the gross agricultural produce of England and Wales was estimated, in the Report drawn up by Mr. YOUNG, on the Agriculture of the county of Essex, in 1805, at 145 millions; and by Dr. COLQUHOUN, in his work on the Resources of the British Empire, published in 1815, at 150 millions. But taking its present value so low as 130 millions, it will not sensibly affect the result of this estimate: for, there can be no question that the author of the pamphlet has made much too large a deduction for tithe free lands, and impropriations. Dr. BEEKE, whose accuracy is well known, estimated the tithe free lands at only a sixth or a seventh part of the property of England, (Pamphlet on the Income Tax, p. 34.); and it is known, from parliamentary returns that the tithes in the possession of lay impropriators do not exceed a fifth of their entire value. Supposing, then, that the annual value of the gross produce of the land of England and Wales amounts to 130 millions, and that one-fourth is tithe-free, or impropriated, we should have 98 millions as the value of the titheable produce; which is only two millions different from its value as computed by the author of the pamphlet. We may further mention, that Mr. COPE (Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England, 3d edit. p. 211) states, that if the clergy obtained full payment of their just claims their annual income from tithes alone, exclusive of all emoluments from lands and other sources, would amount to £15,000,000! But then he endeavours to prove, that instead of demanding payment of this enormous sum, they are contended with a total gross revenue of £2,062,302! This is a pretty fair specimen of the contradictions and absurdities into which the apologists of the existing Church Establishment and of the abuses of the tithe system are driven. We do not say that the Clergy are more rapacious than other men; but they are grossly belied if they give a bonus of two millions, not to speak of ten, to the public.

The other items in the estimate given in the pamphlet seem to be all equally moderate. We have no doubt, indeed, that the amount of the assessment on property in towns is a good deal below what it ought to be. In London, the tax for the support of the clergy amounts to a very large sum; and some of the incumbents possess very lucrative sinecures. It will also be observed, that the author has made no allowance for surplus and other fees, though, in so rich and populous a country as England, they cannot fail to amount to a very considerable sum.

The annual income of the Irish Established Church is estimated in the pamphlet before us at £1,300,000. This estimate is substantially the same with that given in the number of this paper for the 22d December last, to which the author has done us the honour to refer; and is certainly very considerably within the mark.

It appears, therefore, that the Established Church of England and Ireland, which does not administer religious instruction to above 60, or, at most, 7 millions of individuals, costs the public about NINE MILLIONS a-year, being a good deal more than is received by the clergy of all the Christian world besides! It is surely impossible that this monstrous waste of the national resources can be tolerated much longer. When suffering and distress are so generally prevalent, and the causes from which they spring so deeply rooted, it would be absolute insanity to continue to pay the religious servants of the community five or six times as much as would suffice to procure the services of the equally learned and pious body of men. Unless, indeed, the character of the Eu-

ghol Clergy has been materially improved since the days of Mr. LOCKE, it would not be a very difficult task to find their superiors. "Who does not see," said this great philosopher and patriot, "that these men are more ministers of the government than ministers of the gospel; and that by flattering the ambition, and favouring the dominion of princes, and men in authority, they endeavour, with all their might, to promote tyranny in the Commonwealth, which otherwise they should not be able to establish in the Church? This is the unhappy agreement we see between Church and State." (LOCKE's Works, 8vo edit. vol. vi. p. 54.)

Those who recollect the conduct of the Bishops on the Queen's trial, and the proceedings of the Rev. Messrs. HAY and ETHELSTONG on the ever-memorable 16th of August 1819, may, perhaps, be of opinion that Mr. Locke's character is quite as applicable to the clergy of our own age as to those of the age of WILLIAM III. But this is a point on which every one will decide for himself. It is sufficient for our purpose to observe, that if the communication of sound religious instruction to the public be, as it ought to be, the grand object of every ecclesiastical establishment, that object will be better attained by bringing the establishment of England and Ireland more nearly to a par with that of Scotland. Almost all the efficient duty of the Church of England is performed by Curates, whose incomes rarely exceed £200 or £300 a-year, and very frequently fall below £20! The higher livings are, in most cases, held by non-residents, and are, in fact, mere spiritual sinecures. To such a scandalous height has the system of pluralism been carried, that in the debate on the "Curate's Residence Bill," Mr. GORDON stated, he knew a clergyman who was at that moment a *diaryary in six Cathedrals!* Notwithstanding the vast wealth of the Church of England, it is undeniably true that the working clergy are kept in a state of disgraceful and dependant poverty. The drones and dignitaries enjoy incomes equal to the incomes of princes, while the poor curates are left to preach and starve! Such a system cannot be permanent. "Human institutions are not made for immortality. If they be not changed with the insensible changes in human affairs, and made to accommodate themselves to the progress of public opinion, they will PERISH BY VIOLENCE."

An eloquent and sagacious observer has said, that Church power in Europe would not outlive the nineteenth century; and from what has already taken place, there can, we think, be little doubt that the conjecture will be verified in a much shorter period. But at whatever period a reform may be effected, no good man will be found to regret that the teachers of the religion of CHRIST have been stripped of political power, and that an immense mass of public wealth has been converted from the support of a system of spiritual sinecurism to national and useful purposes.

Sir Walter Raleigh.—When Raleigh (sent to death by the contemptible James) was upon the scaffold, he desired the spectators to join with him in prayer to God, "whom," said he, "I have most grievously offended, being a man full of all vanity, who have lived a sinful life in all sinful callings—for I have been a soldier, a captain, a sea-captain, and a courier, which are all courses of wickedness and vice."—Having put off his doublet and gown, he desired the executioner to show the axe. This not being done readily, he said, "I prithee let me see it. Dost thou think that I am afraid of it?" Upon which it was handed to him. He felt upon the edge of it, and smilingly observed to the Sheriff, "This is a sharp medicine; but it is a physician that will cure all diseases." Being asked which way he would lay himself on the block, he replied "So the heart be right, it is no matter which way the head lieth." And on a signal being given by himself, the executioner beheaded him at two blows, his body never shrinking nor moving.—Lady Raleigh procured his head, and kept it by her in a case seventeen years; and his son Carew afterwards preserved it with equal care and affection.—Before his condemnation, he repeatedly said, he had rather die in the way he did than by a burning fever; and on the scaffold he seemed as free from all apprehension, as if he had been a spectator and not the sufferer, neither voice nor countenance failing him.

Magnificent Nursery and Hot-houses.—Among the curiosities of the Messrs. LODDIGE'S celebrated Nursery at Hackney, and which mainly consists of valuable plants and flowers from every part of the world, is one of many extensive glass hot-houses, in which some of the trees rise in the heated air of the place to the height of 40 feet. Among them are a species of the palm, with its stately stem, and wide and pendulous branches, filling the memory with classical recollections, and the imagination with its beauty. But, in addition to this novelty, sufficient in itself to excite unusual admiration, the spectator absolutely becomes enamoured of the scene, and the pleasure rises to almost a degree of enchantment when, at the instant it is desired, and by touching a spring, water is heard and seen showering over the plants throughout the hot-house, patterning upon and dripping from the leaves, even in a sudden rain in a grove on a calm summer day. It is from this grand Nursery that the selection is made from which Mr. G. COOKE has and is engraving the flowers for the beautiful monthly publication, called the Botanical Cabinet.

King's Visit to Scotland.

(From *Instructions addressed to the Inhabitants of Edinburgh*.)

The Regalia of Scotland are at present, as it is well known, in the Castle of Edinburgh, under the care of Captain Adam Ferguson. Sir Alexander Keith, Knight Marischal of Scotland, will, as soon as the King is in Holyrood, proceed to the Castle, and, presenting a warrant under the sign manual, demand the Regalia from the Keeper, in order to their removal to the Palace. The Knight Marischal (who represents the ancient and illustrious house of the Earls Marischal, and possesses their estates, the title of Earl having been forfeited in 1715) will ride, according to the old custom, on horseback, attended by six esquires in rich costumes of scarlet and gold. He himself wears the dress of his office, which is of blue and white satin, the national colours of Scotland. The Knight Marischal having received the Regalia, will convey them in his carriage to Holyrood, attended by his esquires, as above described, and a large military escort.

On the day when the King in person goes to the Castle, the Duke of Hamilton, premier peer of Scotland, will carry the Crown. This is a privilege which he enjoys as Earl of Angus, and representative of the once all but royal house of Douglas. The Sword of State will, on the same occasion, be carried by the young Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland. In virtue of this high office, Lord Errol ranks as the first of Scottish subject. His authority supersedes that of all other magistrates within the verge of a Court holder in Scotland; so that the peace will be preserved at Holyrood, &c. during his Majesty's visit, by the officers of the Lord High Constable alone. The Gentlemen of the Celtic Society are, it is supposed, to act in this capacity: but besides these, whenever the High Constable appears in any procession, he is entitled to come with a personal suite of five knights, ten esquires, and twenty yeomen, all in appropriate costume. Lord Errol's appearance will, therefore, from a very important feature on every occasion of formality.

On the fourth day, it is understood, his Majesty will hold a drawing-room.

When the King was in Ireland last year, the crowds of gentlemen coming to Court were such, that his Majesty was constrained to issue a sort of order, that none of those who had been at the levee should come to the drawing-room also, unless they had ladies on whom it was necessary for them to attend. It is hoped, that, from the superior accommodation in the state chambers of Holyrood, no such arrangement will be called for here.

No gentleman can come to the drawing-room without having been previously presented at a levee. The proper object of the drawing-room is the presentation of ladies.

Ladies are introduced to the King either by ladies who have already been at Court, or by the Lord in Waiting.

The lady drops her train (about four yards in length) when she enters the circle of the King. It is held up by the Lord in waiting till she is close to his Majesty. She curtseys. The King raises her up, and salutes her on the cheek. She then retires always facing the Sovereign till she is beyond the circle. A considerable difficulty is presented to the inexperienced by the necessity of retiring (without assistance) backwards. The ladies must exert their skill to move their trains quietly and neatly from behind them as they retire; and those who have never worn such dresses should lose no time in beginning to practise this. Most painful must the situation be of a young female who is so unfortunate as to make a *fauve pas* on such an occasion. It was by no means so difficult when hoops were in fashion; but now that these have been discarded, there is nothing to assist in keeping the train off the ground.

The ladies cannot require to be informed that they must all appear in Courtplumes and fans. At least nine feathers must be in each head-dress.

It is reported, that many Highland Ladies are to appear in tartan trains, according to their several clans. It is, however, by no means certain that this will have a graceful look. A scarf of tartan may do very well, but four or five yards of tartan satin sweeping the ground must produce an effect, to say the least, of rather a novel character. The ladies should undoubtedly keep their tartans for another occasion, viz.

THE HIGHLAND BALL.

This, if we may believe report, is to be a great ball given by the nobility attending the court, to his Majesty, in the Assembly Rooms. On this occasion, it is reported, that no gentleman is to be allowed to appear in any thing but the ancient Highland costume, with the exception of those in uniform. Mr. Hunter is preparing a most magnificent dress of the royal tartan for his Majesty; and every one who has ever seen the King must be anxious to contemplate his fine person in this noblest of all British costumes "The Garb of Old Gaul."

One out of the days of his residence amongst us, the King is to be present at a great entertainment given in the Parliament House by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh. It is a right that

gentlemen should be aware, that no one can go to such an entertainment, otherwise than in a court-dress. The King's table is already prepared in horse-shoe form, under the great window of the Parliament-House. At this table a select company of about thirty will sit. His Majesty under a canopy in the centre, with the Lord Provost on his right hand. It is calculated, that not more than 200 or 230 can be accommodated easily at this dinner; so that few invitations beyond those to persons immediately attached to the King, or holding high offices, can be looked for. The new Library of the Advocates will form his Majesty's own withdrawing room. The rest of the company will be received in that of the Writers to the Signet, which is immediately below.

It is much to be regretted that it has been found quite impossible to have any gallery for Ladies to witness this banquet.

It is said, that on his Majesty's table this day, every old Scotch dish is to have a place, such as sheep's head, haggis, hock-pot, &c. Many gentlemen, who hold their lands under tenures of table service, have already given in their claims to be allowed to acquit themselves on this occasion. One gentleman of the Crawford Family is, it is said, to present an ancient silver basin and ewer for his Majesty's hands after dinner, this being the feudal tenure on which his barony is held.

A second levee, and a second drawing-room, will conclude, for the present, the public appearances of his Majesty at Holyrood. But it is expected that he will gratify us by coming one night, during his stay, to the Theatre, where a proper box is to be prepared with all that good taste for which Mr. Murray and Mrs. Siddons have ever been distinguished. On this occasion, the national anthem, with some additional stanzas written for the occasion, will be sung by the whole body of performers, the audience joining in the chorus.

A report has been circulated that the King will attend Divine worship publicly in the High Church. But this, it is believed, is quite erroneous. Unwilling to disturb congregations in their devotions by the necessary bustle attending his presence in a public church, his Majesty has long since adopted the custom of having Divine service performed privately in his chapel.

It is understood that the King will pay short visits to the gallant Earl of Hopetoun, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Viscount Melville, and some other distinguished characters in this neighbourhood. But for the earnest remonstrance of his Physicians, it is believed his Majesty had arranged to have visited successively the Earl of Fife, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Breadalbane, the Duke of Atholl, Montrose and Hamilton; and, from the seat of the last-mentioned nobleman, to have proceeded to Lowther Castle, Cumberland the magnificent seat of Earl Lonsdale. Let us hope that his Majesty will be so much pleased with the approaching excursion as to resume, at some not distant period, the more extended plan which for the present he has been compelled to abandon.

The City is to be illuminated the three first night after his Majesty's arrival; and all classes have been invited to send materials to the Duke's Walk, for the purpose of having an immense bonfire on the summit of Arthur's Seat.

The King's "Welcome."—The most complimentary efforts are making in Edinburgh, and are aided by the manufacturers of London, to give colour to his Majesty's visit to Scotland. The plaids, it is known, are in great requisition, on account of its national peculiarity; and as some of the plaids, the tartan-plaid, &c., are distinctive of many families, Lairds, or particular clans, the greatest nicely is evinced in the selection of them, so as to do honour at once to the Scottish nation and to the king.

Another mark of respect is given in the invention of a button that will give a characteristic distinction to the dresses of the present moment, and may be retained by the emulous as remembrances of his Majesty's visit to the capital of Scotland. The button is like the Windsor-uniform button in shape and curvaceous appearance. Its impress, however, is distinct, simple, and expressive; it complements the King but it does not forget the Scottish nation. The thistle appears prominently; above it there is placed the British crown; and over them is a scroll, on which is inscribed "WELCOME!" The dye reflects credit on the artist. Many gilt ones have been made; and in the course of last week considerable orders were given for the casting of other buttons from the same dye with gold. Those gold "welcome" buttons cost 2s. each!

This is giving an additional effect to the "welcome" that is offered to his Majesty by the City of Edinburgh;—the orders for the gold, as well as the gilt Royal-Welcome buttons, have been uncommonly numerous.

Duke of Bedford.—The Duke of Bedford arrived in this city on Monday, and slept at Clegg's New London Inn. On Tuesday morning his Grace left for Woburn-Abey. We are happy to state that the highly respected nobleman appeared to have recovered his late severe illness.—*Plymouth and Exeter Gazette.*

The Spartan's March.

(From the Edinburgh Magazine for June.)

"It was at once a delightful and terrible sight," says Plutarch "to see them (the Spartans) marching on to the tunes of their flutes, without ever troubling their order, or confounding their ranks; their music leading them into danger with a deliberate hope and assurance, as if some Divinity had sensibly assisted them."

See Campbell on the Elegiac Poetry of the Greeks.

Twas morn upon the Grecian hills,
Where peasants dressed the vines,
There was sunlight on Cithaeron's ribs,
Arcadia's rocks and pines.

And brightly thro' his reeds and flowers
Eros wander'd by,
When a sound arose from Sparta's towers
Of solemn harmony.

Was it the shepherd's choral strain,
That hymn'd the forest god?
Or the virgins, as to Pallas' fane,
With their full-ton'd lyres they trod?

But helms were glancing on the stream,
Spears rang'd in close array,
And shields flung back its glorious beam
To the morn of a fearful day!

And the mountain-echoes of the land
Swell'd through the deep blue sky,
While to soft strains mov'd forth a band
Of men that mov'd to die.

They march'd not with the trumpet's
Nor bade the horn peal out,
And the laurel-woods, as on they pass'd, blast,
Rung with no battle-shout!

They ask'd no Clarion's voice to fire
Their souls with an impulse high;
But the Dorian reed, and the Spartan lyre
For the sons of Liberty!

And still sweet flutes their path around
Sent forth Eolian breath;
They needed not a sterner sound,
To marshal them for death!

So mov'd they calmly to their field,
Thence never to return,
Save bearing back the Spartan shield,
Or on it proudly borne.

King's Visit to Scotland.

Hints addressed to the Inhabitants of Edinburgh and others, in prospect of His Majesty's Visit. By an Old Citizen. Edinburgh.
Bell and Bradfute, &c. 1822.

The person who here assumes the name of AN OLD CITIZEN, is, we believe, a man not less politic than he is able. But he is "a dull ass" who does not see through the disguise. Whatever the author of these Hints may be on other occasion, however, the public, we conceive, are indebted to him at present; and moderation is still a virtue, although it should proceed from the secretly animating spirit and great supporters of all intolerance. We are here exhorted to "show our honest pride now," which should consist "in appearing just as we are." "Let our King (it is said) see us as nature and education have made us." We say so too; and if his Majesty be—what our author tells us he is, and what every good subject would wish him to be—"one of the most accomplished and best informed men in England,"—"the first Prince, and the first Gentleman in the world,"—he must in his heart despise all getting up,—all trickery,—all pageantry, merely for the sake of show and spectacle. We have heard, indeed, that Mr. Marsh has paid his Majesty the compliment of insisting that, with the exception of the Presence Chamber, the Palace of Holyrood-house shall remain, and be seen as it really was. But that taste, which will approve of this most judicious resolution, must necessarily be offended with the uniformity of costume,—the blue coat, white vest, &c. so injudiciously recommended by our local authorities. No better device could have been fallen upon to prevent his Majesty from seeing his Scottish subjects as they habitually are. For that purpose, each should have been requested simply to appear in his best; and had that been done, the effect, in our opinion, would not only have been more natural and picturesque, but also more truly civic in its character. It is not yet too late to have every one, in this matter of dress, to the freedom of his own will; and the good sense, even of those who

depart from their usual habits in appearing in uniform, will prevent them from joining in, or even allowing any expression of disapprobation towards those who may not choose, or who may have found it inconvenient, to appear in the prescribed costume.

We join the author of these Hints in a "deep and sincere desire that the presence of our King may be the signal for burying in oblivion the evil that is past, and a pledge of better things in the time to come;" but we desire, in this instance, what we do not hope; and it would be absolute silliness to suppose the Royal Visit can heal wounds of such a deep character. We do not dare though we admit, with our author, that "both parties have erred," though we are really not aware that the anti-ministerial party have done more than advocate their own views, and expose the public measures of their adversaries with the weapons of fair, reasonable argument. But what course has been observed on the other side? We ask far from saying there are no good or honourable men of the ministerial party in Scotland; but it is a truth more notorious than any fact that ever obtained notoriety, that the writers and advocates of Toryism in this country, have abandoned reason, and attacked their enemies with such fury or brutality, as to shew that, by unavoidably producing quarrels of the most deadly nature, they sought the lives of all who openly differed from them in political opinion. It is equally notorious, that the persons who did this were most substantially patronized by our Officers of State. And is a temporary visit of ceremony, or even courtesy, to extinguish in one day all the feelings generated by such a course of proceedings since the era of the Chartist Manuscript? We say it is impossible; and nothing but the vilest hypocrisy could pretend to such miraculous charity. But we are sure, on the other hand, that the people of Edinburgh, high and low, know well how to distinguish between the Head of a free government and those temporary servants of the crown who have betrayed its best interests. They will not fail in any mark of respect to his Majesty, because they still smart under the wounds inflicted or permitted by his Majesty's Ministers; and in sacrificing all private feelings, while the King is among us, we shall pay the highest tribute to the Throne which a free people can possibly afford. This, we are persuaded, will be made a point of honour with every person in Scotland, from the artisan to the peer. The citizens of Edinburgh, in particular, will feel that this is a matter which most nearly concerns them. Their character and respectability are immediately at stake; but we trust they will forfeit neither. The tradesmen and mechanics of Edinburgh are intelligent and principled. They will exert themselves to preserve order; to defeat the designs of thieves and pickpockets; and they are so numerous that if they can,

It is quite possible they may have reasons to consider themselves as, overlooked; but they have too much reflection, for any feeling that could arise from such a circumstance, to overlook what is due to themselves. Those who have embraced liberal sentiments will, of all others, be anxious to reserve order and quiet; because they well know, that although rogues and vagabonds, or paid incendiaries, should be the cause, the whole would be ascribed to disaffection—to disaffection on the part of the more enlightened portions of the lower orders of society. Nothing, we think, can be so absurdous; but the best way of casting it back on those who spread it is to cut off all occasion for its circulation—to prevent any thing like tumult or disturbance. We should not wonder that, if every thing go on smoothly here, the friends of Ministers will afterwards pretend, that the conduct now sought of all parties, out of deference to the King, will be adduced as evidence, that the whole country, with the exception of a few factious practitioners, approve of the present Administration. But even at this price, we are most anxious that His MAJESTY should see nothing but the love and attachment of his people; and while the King is here, it will be impossible, in any thing that relates to his public reception, to draw a line of distinction between him and his ministers. That line, however, can be drawn, and in no offensive manner, in the Addresses to the King; and we believe that more than one of them will breathe a truly constitutional spirit. No public body adds, but detracts from its consequence, by addressing the throne in the language of slaves and parasites.

We have now only a word to add respecting the expense of entertaining his Majesty. Nobody, we believe, will grudge the expense, trouble, and inconvenience that may result from this visit to himself personally. Every one, on the contrary, will be proud of having had an opportunity of seeing his King. But if Corporations are to give entertainments, they should pay for them out of their own funds. We have heard something of a resurrection knight having dug an Act of Parliament out of its grave—for in Scotland, the Acts of our Scottish Parliament can die,—for the purpose of getting a pretext for taxing the Inhabitants of Edinburgh. But his Majesty, we are sure, will allow no set of men to put their fingers in the pockets of the loyal citizens of his Northern Metropolis, by a stretch of any old law. The King of a free people can desire no sacrifice of principle from any class of his subjects; and the First Gentleman in the world—in a country in which there are more gentlemen than in any other—will allow nothing mean to be done in relation to his royal visit.—Scotland.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—265—

Remarkable Tree.



REMARKABLE TREE, CALLED PUNCH PERUH, IN THE VILLAGE GROUND OF BALNEE, ROHILCUND.

SIR,
To the Editor of the Journal.

I herewith send you a drawing of a most extraordinary Kajoor Tree, situated in the village grounds of Balnee, and near the boundary of a village named Gongapoore; this Tree was first fallen in with by Lieut. Bedford who has charge of our Survey, and pointed out by that Gentleman to me; the Tree itself in its apparent growth and form was as very different from what either of us had ever seen, (and indeed it is a sort of wonder or phenomenon amongst the Natives) that I thought it worthy of notice, and I trust it will afford a small share of gratification to your readers or the public in general, to have the present information of such an existing curiosity. The name the Tree now goes by here is, Punch Peru—its having five different Trees growing from the mother stem; formerly it had twelve, but the former seven are either broken or have rotted away.

Height of principal stem or trunk, 11 feet 3 from the ground. The height of the five Trees is much greater, but on account of pressing duty they were not measured; however as our Survey leads us that way again in a few months hence, I will take care to give you the exact dimensions of the trunk and separate Trees. If you think this worth putting into a corner of your Paper, you are welcome.

In the Interior.

AN OFFICER.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, JANUARY 15, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 23 12	22 0
Unremittable ditto,	24 0	22 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	27 0	26 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1823,	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	6000 0	6000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	200 0	200 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		25 0 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 5 per cent.		

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	5 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 per cent.

English Preachers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In noticing the Letters of TIMOTHY DOUBTFUL, published in your JOURNAL of this morning, I wish indeed some abler pen than mine was employed in combating an opinion founded on ignorance and a reprehensible indifference to passing events. In the absence of so durable an aid, permit me to state my sentiments for your Correspondent's information, as well as for those who are not insensible to the advantages which must accrue from the acquisition of Clergymen who would propagate the divine truth in a language more comprehensible than that hitherto spoken from the Pulpits of the Catholic Churches in Calcutta.

To say that English preaching ought not to be introduced in a country where the Portuguese Mission is established, would be to abandon the most requisite and indispensable quality of a Mission. If the operations of the Catholic Priests are to be confined to one language, and that language not understood by one in ten of the Catholic community, I would ask Tim or any other person, whether such a system would not be worse than useless. I say worse, because, in the dearth of intelligible admonition, it is not over-straining to assert, that thousands of Christians suffer under demoralization and every thing that is vile; and because, the Church loses innumerable members from apostasy, while a great number of those who attend Divine Service, know no more of Christianity than our neighbours the Hindoos.

In further illustration of the necessity of fulfilling the duties of a Mission in the language best understood in a country, I shall advert to the diffusion of Christianity on its first institution. When our Saviour gave this command to his Apostles, "Go teach all nations, &c." we find that St. Peter proceeded to Antioch, and from thence to Rome. St. Andrew preached to the Scythians, and in Greece, and Epirus. St. Philip in higher Asia, and St. Thomas in Parthia and Eastward, as far as the Indies. St. Matthew was also actively employed in the Eastern countries of Asia, while St. Simon and St. Jude discharged their important functions in Mesopotamia and Arabia respectively. Will any body suppose, that these inspired preachers communicated themselves in languages which were not understood in the different countries? or is it possible, that there will be found one man who will declare, that the nations learnt the language of the preachers, the better to understand what had been said by them? I blush to be under the necessity of asking questions so simple in themselves, and which every person of the most common understanding can so easily answer; but I trust they will be enough to overthrow the absurd opinion of your Correspondent, that it is improper to associate English with Portuguese preachers.

Mr. DOUBTFUL has admitted the great want of Clergymen possessing a knowledge of the English tongue. So desirable an auxiliary is undoubtedly in much requisition here, and I cannot avoid expressing my surprise, in this place, that those charged with the spiritual administration of the Catholic Church, aware as I have reason to believe they must have been, of the necessity of procuring men whose exertions would be eminently beneficial, should have so long suffered their congregation to be without proper instruction. I hardly suppose that Tim's refined notions of propriety ever had any weight on their minds; but to what cause the absence of every useful aid is to be attributed, I really cannot tell. The consideration, that hundreds, I may say thousands of Catholics are already sunk and daily sinking in the pool of heathenism and idolatry, ought surely to predominate over every other emanating from misguided judgment, apathy, or interested motives. I am at a loss to conceive what cogent reason could operate against the adoption of a system which must be productive of incalculable benefit, in spreading the rays of divine knowledge on the benighted intellects of a vast population of Christians.

The time is at length arrived when a favorable opportunity offers to introduce a change much wished for and absolutely ne-

cessary. Preaching in English and Bengalee must be acknowledged to be indispensable in this country; and as the Revd. Mr. Murphy, now in Calcutta, is well versed in the former, it is to be hoped that the measures now in train will be met with cordiality by the proper authorities, and that the ample Funds of the Catholic Church will be generously employed in securing an object which will be honorable to the cause of religion, and give lustre to the exertions of those in whose power it is to contribute to the spiritual welfare of their fellow-men. Such is my ardent expectation, and sure I am, it will be the wish of every enlightened and liberal Catholic.

Your obedient Servant,
December 18, 1822. CHRISTOPHER CLEARBRAIN.

Armenian Academy.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I was invited to be present at the Examination helden, yesterday, of the Pupils in the Armenian Philanthropic Academy; and altho' it occupied the whole of the day, i. e. from 10 A. M. to $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 P. M. the numerous and respectable company assembled on the occasion, retired highly gratified with the intellectual treat prepared for them, without the least indications of *tedium* at their long detention. To watch the operations of the artisan, to follow with the eye the progress of labor, is pleasing; but, to every cultivated understanding, the development of infantile genius, the budding of the mind, the expansion of intellect, when displayed, must be peculiarly gratifying; for such is, truly, the feast of reason. Not to delay you longer, but to follow up the simile, I here give you the Bill of Fare:—

SPEECHES.

On Original Sin,..... M. S. Owen.
The Providence of God for Mankind, .. B. G. Bagram.
On the Redemption,..... T. C. Avietoom.

PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES.

William Elias:—*Mr. Pyn's Speech at the opening of the charge of High Treason against Lord Strafford.*

John Henry:—*Lord Digby's Speech on the Trial of Lord Strafford.*

C. Arakiel Constantine:—*Lord Strafford's Speech before Sentence passed upon him by the Lords, for Treason.*

RECITATIONS.

Mavrody Athanass:—*Soliloquy of Salomon from the Tragedy of Sardanapalus by Lord Byron.*

David Parick:—*The Speech of Brutus on the Death of Caesar.*

Ditte:—*The Slave.*

John Bagram:—*The Beggar's Petition.*

This noble Institution, I need not say, does high honor to the Armenian Community of Calcutta; and eloquently speaks the force of British example. When, alas! will my countrymen follow the example of this, I may say, hand-full of men? Is there not a similar Portuguese Seminary? Are there not Bengalee Schools, supported entirely by Natives? And shall we, the descendants of Britons, be backward in doing something, in a corresponding spirit for the rising generation of our community for our own offspring? I had indulged a fond hope, that a beginning would have, long ere now, been heartily and zealously made; but, I feel disinclined to urge any thing further; and, indeed, I find myself incapable to add to the eloquent and forcible arguments already submitted to the consideration of my countrymen, in all that has already been so ably written. I return, then, to the Philanthropic Academy.

The Pupils did great credit to their Teachers, Mr. Aganeer, and Mr. Bennet the former in the Armenian, and the latter in the English Department. The Scholars appeared to be thoroughly grounded in the English Grammar:—and their pronunciation, cadence, and accentuation, far surpassed my most sanguine expectations; and exhibited the talents, patient industry, and the indefatigable labor of Mr. Bennet. The Speech of Brutus after

the murder of Caesar, and the several Parliamentary Speeches were extremely well delivered:—and the farewell extempore, English speech of a poor orphan youth, expressive of his gratitude to the Philanthropic Committee, and to his worthy Teachers in the two languages, did honor both to his head and heart, and drew forth the loud and warm plaudits of the ladies and gentlemen present. I do not think a similar speech, suggested at the moment, could have been equally well delivered by any lad of 15 years of age, in any of the English Schools of this city. He leaves the Academy to go to his poor relatives at Bombay.

The specimens of Penmanship and Drawing, drew forth the admiration of the spectators; and a connoisseur might have viewed them with delight. The particularly neat execution in the copying of Maps, and the correctness and fidelity displayed therein, would do credit to the first Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office. The boys evinced a tolerable acquaintance in the rudiments of Geography also.

The whole of the Armenian Ladies and gentlemen of Calcutta were present on the occasion; and a good number of English, Portuguese, and Natives. The Medals were put round the necks of the successful Candidates, and the other Prizes delivered by the Armenian Arch-Bishop and Bishop, assisted by the President Mr. G. P. Bagram. The Armenian and Greek Clergymen were also present, and several Greek gentlemen.

January 10, 1823.

SPECTATOR.

Indigo Planters.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Observing occasionally in your JOURNAL, Letters affecting the interests of that numerous and important body of men—Indigo Planters—I beg through the same medium to offer a few remarks on the subject.

It is, I think, admitted by all parties that Competition for Indigo lands by several Factories is—1st, extremely injurious to the Ryots, or the immediate cultivators of the soil—2nd, that the peace of the district is continually broken in consequence of it—3rd, that the Judge of the Zillah is almost entirely occupied in adjusting the disputes arising from it, and ultimately it is the ruin of both parties so competing. The remedy proposed is to issue a regulation to prevent a new Factory being built within three eoks of a Factory already established—that appears to be a plan so easy and effectual in preventing those frequent disputes and quarrels that are a disgrace to the district in which they occur, and so injurious to all concerned, that I am surprized to see any objection started to it, viz. that Government cannot prevent a Jemadar from building where and when he chooses. Why not? are Jemadars to retain a privilege denied to all? Are they alone to be allowed to spread ruin and devastation when all besides are prevented? Has a Country-born or a Talookdar not as good a right to build if they please as a Jemadar? and why allow any person whatever to endeavour to ruin another who is in the honorable pursuit of gaining an honest livelihood? If the Jemadar is allowed to build, no regulation can prevent a Country-born from doing the same after he has secured the land to build upon; and if the regulation is not to extend to all concerned, it must be much more injurious than beneficial. All the arguments with regard to British Subjects are of no avail, as more than half of the Indigo Planters are Country-borns.

The regulation in question is of such vital importance to all persons engaged Commerce in India, that I am surprized the active and intelligent Members of Government have so long overlooked it, and what is perhaps still more strange, that the mercantile community in Calcutta, who have such an interest at stake, have not taken the subject into consideration, and humbly stated to Government the evils that have arisen, and what is likely to be the consequence of the present state of things. When we consider the millions of capital employed in this important branch of Commerce, and the apathy with which its interests are looked

after, we are obliged to ask—where is the public spirit we hear so much of? where are the enlightened men at the heads of the splendid mercantile establishments in India? is there not one who will step forward and save those prosperous concerns from inevitable ruin, and themselves from dreadful losses? The days will come, and that speedily, when they will have to lament the loss of their flourishing Indigo Concerns. Another season is all that is required, when, if there are as many new Factories raised as there have been in this, they may bid farewell to profit in their low country concerns.

I remain, &c.

Jessore.

JUSTICE.

Philanthropic Academy.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Few objects afford more lively gratification to the mind of the Philanthropist than the dissemination of knowledge and the expansion of the human intellect. Various Seminaries of Education have from time to time been established in this splendid Metropolis, and the moral advantages which have been communicated thro' those channels to every class of the Inhabitants of India, render the name of Britain truly dear in this distant but valuable portion of her Empire. Hence we must ever regard with complacency and pleasure the labors of those who are employed in diffusing the inestimable benefits of learning to the rising generation, since from the intimate connection subsisting between knowledge and virtue, the interests of the latter, the surest foundation of social happiness, are advanced and secured by the propagation of the former. Such men therefore deserve well of the community, and justice demands that their exertions be recorded, and the successful result of their efforts honored with the public notice and favor.

I was led into this train of reflection in consequence of a visit to the Philanthropic Academy on Thursday last, for the purpose of witnessing the Second Annual Examination of the Pupils belonging to that Institution. Sweet is the recollection of our juvenile years, and pleasing the retrospect of days that are gone by. The scene before me, by a strong natural association of ideas, recalled to mind my own academical career, when on similar occasions my bosom throbbed with the mingled emotions of hope and fear, when I too appeared a youthful candidate for literary fame, and entered the lists against my fellow-students in a generous competition for the reward of merit.

The Pupils to the number of about forty stood before a numerous and respectable audience, composed chiefly of Armenian Ladies and Gentlemen, among whom were their Archbishop and Bishop. After some of the Armenian classes, which were the first in order, had been examined by their Teacher, Mr. Aganoor, the students belonging to the English Department, under the Superintendance of Mr. Beaton, came forward. They read with tolerable ease and accuracy, and exhibited a degree of proficiency in grammatical analysis which reflects no small credit on the Academy. But the subject of the greatest commendation was a youth named David Parsick, under eight years of age, who, on the recitation class being called up, delivered the Speech of Brutus on the death of Caesar and the Slave with such propriety of action, tone, and emphasis, as elicited the loud applause of the admiring spectators. It may be said, without exaggerated encomium, that he is a little prodigy, and this early proof his capacity constitutes the surest pledge of his future successful career in the paths of science and learning. Master John Bagram also delivered the Beggar's Petition in a very feeling and appropriate manner; and Master Arakiel Constantine, to whom a Parliamentary Speech was allotted, recited it in a highly creditable mode which afforded general satisfaction. Specimens of Drawing and Penmanship, copies of Maps most tastefully executed, were exhibited to the company, which received their marked approbation. At the close of the Examination appropriate Prizes were awarded to the successful Candidates.

On the whole, too much cannot be said in praise of this Institution, considering the short period since it has been established. It owes its birth to the Armenian portion of the community, who, by forming such an Establishment, have shewn that they rightly appreciate the blessings of education, and are sensible that in proportion to the intellectual improvement or darkness of a people, it rises or sinks in the scale of nations!

Doomtollah, 10th January, 1823.

VERITAS.

Public Executions.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Almost every attempt to bring abuses before the Public (which is the most likely way to obtain a remedy) is looked upon as an impudent officiousness; and the person who has temerity enough to show those abuses in their true colours is generally suspected of any motives but those of disinterestedness or philanthropy: but let the "galled jade wince," it shall not prevent me from publicly noticing any thing which I may deem of sufficient consequence, and which, by being published to the world, has some chance of receiving proper attention from those immediately concerned: but to my theme. Having heard much of the extreme apathy of the natives when about to suffer the awful penalty of the law for capital offences, I went this morning to see three unfortunate men hanged; and the butchering manner in which they were executed was shocking in the extreme. I shuddered to see such brutes, in the shape of men, as were those who assisted at the execution; but a relation of the facts will enable your readers to form their own opinion:

The poor wretches having been brought to the gibbet on old bickerries, were freed from their irons, and had their hands tied behind them and their legs fastened together with twine, they were then placed again on the bickerries, and desired to stand up, the noose being put round their necks by the master and made tight, they were lifted in the arms of the Executioners, so as nearly to touch the cross piece of the gibbet, and precluding the possibility of a jerk, which would shorten their sufferings. Three or four people then took hold of the other end of the rope (it being thrown over the gibbet and not fastened) pulled it tight, the bickerry was driven away, and the wretches left in the agonies of death for a considerable time. Now, Sir, does not humanity revolt at such a proceeding? and yet there were men, or rather fiends, who seemed to enjoy the scene amazingly, and were cracking their jokes on the unfortunate men the very moment they were about to suffer the dreadful punishment: an instance I particularly observed in a man who was employed in the preparations; one of the poor wretches was continually saying "Ram, Ram," the master not liking to allow such an opportunity for displaying his wit to escape, rejoined, "Ki ko kea issa kam" the jingling of Ram and Kam excited a good deal of laughter, which ought hardly to have been indulged on such an occasion. All this would not surely have happened had there been one in authority to superintend the execution. I do not know whose duty it was to have been there, or whether it was the duty of any European; but this I know, that I blushed to see such disgusting work in a place under the dominion of Englishmen, whose leading and most glorious characteristic is humanity. Surely the punishment itself is sufficiently severe, and does not need the additions which make it so much more dreadful.

In conclusion I have to say, that the only two gentlemen who were there besides myself, seemed to participate in the disgust I felt and expressed at the time.

Your's obediently,

Campore, Dec. 20, 1822.

HUMANITUS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premia,	22 0 0 22 0
Non-Remittable,	ditto,	13 0 0 13 0

The Three Roses.

Mark, dearest Girls, that budding Rose,
When bath'd in morning dew,
Its leaves their infant bloom disclose,
To your admiring view,
Oh! loveliest flower beneath the skies,
Can aught excel thee! speak,
The blushing Rose-bud soft replies
“The bloom on ——’s cheek.”
Refresh’d by Heaven’s mildest showers,
The white Rose blooms anew,
Surpassing far all other flowers,
That boast a spotless hue;
Yet, fairest flower of all the field,
Say, canst thou stand the test?
“Ah no!” it answers, “I must yield
“To ——’s snowy breast.”
How glowing red the damask Rose,
When to the orb of day,
Its leaves their brightest tints disclose,
And emulate his ray;
No richer hue the Bee can find
No sweeter nectar sip;
“Ah yes!” it whispers, “when reclined
“On ——’s ruby lip.”
But th’ Rose, like ye, fair maids
Is lovely, sweet and gay,
How soon must all its beauties fade
And all its charms decay!
Yet e’en when all its charms are fled,
Its leaves no longer fair
Will still their fragrant sweetness shed,
And still perfume the air,
So when the cruel breath of time
O’er all your charms shall blow,
When those bright eyes no more shall shine
Those lips no more shall glow,
When those fair forms to age resign’d
Shall share the Rose’s doom,
The blossoms of your virtuous mind,
Shall flourish long in bloom.

AVICULA.

Presentation of Colours.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Having been highly gratified at the grand Military Ceremony of Presenting Colours to the Native Corps at this Station, which took place on the 23rd instant, I beg to send a description of the same for insertion in your valuable JOURNAL.

Your’s obediently,

Berhampore, Dec. 26, 1822.

GOLUNDAUZ.

Presentation of Colours to the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Berhampore, near Ganjam.

The 23rd December 1822, having been the day fixed upon by Colonel McDowell, C. B. as the earliest period after the arrival of the Head-quarters of the Northern Division, at this station, for Presenting the Colours to the above Corps, this imposing ceremony took place as follows:—

The Battalion having been formed in Review Order, on its Ground of Exercise, Colonel McDowell, C. B., attended by his Staff, arrived about 7 o’clock in the morning, and having been received with the customary Salute, the Grenadier Company was ordered to the front, followed by the Drum and Fife Major bearing the Colours, who took their station with them in the rear of the Colonel’s Flag. The Commanding Officer of the Battalion, Lieut. Colonel Chitty, being in front of the Company.

The Colours being then unased, Colonel McDowell, C. B. dismounted, and advancing with the Colours to the Commanding Officer, addressed him as follows:—

“ Lieutenant Colonel Chitty,

“ I am aware that it was your intention to have solicited the Honorable the Governor, Major General Sir Thomas Munro, K. C. B. in his late tour of the Northern Circars, to have Presented the Colours to the Battalion you command; but as His Excellency did not visit this Station, I feel a peculiar degree of satisfaction, and gratification, at having the honour of performing this duty.

“ I now present to you, Sir, the Colours of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, a Corps, which you have had the merit of embodying and raising to its present high state of discipline. Receive them from me, Sir, as a sacred pledge of the confidence which Government places in the devotion, loyalty, and courage of the Officers and Men of your Corps.

“ To you, Sir, I depute the duty of fully and clearly explaining to all ranks, the peculiar nature of the charge this day entrusted to their protection; and from having known you intimately from your first entrance into the Service, and having also a personal acquaintance with your Officers, I feel confident that when the public service may call this fine body of men to a more active life, that they will do their duty in the field; and that these Colours will be at all times a rallying point, to be supported, and defended, to the last hour of existence.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Chitty replied:—

“ SIR,

It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honor to receive from you the Colours of the Corps, being fully convinced both Officers and Men will duly estimate the charge that is thereby entrusted to them; and with your permission I will, as soon as the Colours have taken their post, explain to the Corps the important nature of the present ceremony.”

The Colours were then delivered to two Jemadars, in front of the Grenadiers, who received them with presented arms. The Grenadiers then escorted the Colours to the right of the line, when the whole Corps presented arms, and continued in that position, while the Grenadiers and Colours filed down and between the ranks, until the Colours had taken up their proper post in the centre, and the Grenadiers theirs on the right.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chitty, in compliance with the wishes of Colonel McDowell, C. B. next addressed the Battalion, in nearly the following words.

“ Officers and Men of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry,

“ These Colours which I have just had the honor of receiving from Colonel McDowell, C. B. Commanding the Northern Division, are presented to you by the Government; and it is now my duty to impress on the minds of every individual the consequence that is attached thereto, and that it is your duty to defend them in every situation. The Colours of a Corps are its rallying point, and no good Soldier will ever desert them; I am fully persuaded both Officers and Men will justly appreciate the confidence that is placed in them by a zealous discharge of their duty, and that these Colours will ever be honorably protected, and in the most arduous undertaking they will be nobly defended, to the credit of the Corps, and to the satisfaction of the Government under which you have the honor of serving.”

At the conclusion of this Speech, which was delivered in a remarkably clear and impressive tone, the same was read to the Native Officers and Men in the Hindoostanee language.

This ceremony was concluded by the Corps firing three volleys in the air, each volley being instantly succeeded by a point of war from the Drums and Fifes.

The Battalion with its Colours and Music was marched to its private Parade, where the usual ceremony of lodging the Colours was performed.

The morning was remarkably fine, and a gentle breeze springing up, afforded a full display of the Colours to every individual, and the whole of this highly important and interesting ceremony went off with the finest effect.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—269—

Visit to Zig-Zag Lane.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

As a passionate admirer of the Drama, it was with unspeakable satisfaction that I noticed in one of the Daily Advertisers, a few days since, that "THE MINOR THEATRE" was to open, on Wednesday the 8th instant, "under the management of Mr. G. Couch, from Sadler's Wells," at No. 5, Zig-zag Lane, Cossitoliob. Unspelled by localities, and ignorant of the intended performances (of which the notice alone referred to gave no information) I sallied forth at 7 o'clock, yesterday evening, with a heart beating high with expectation.

With some little trouble I succeeded in finding the object of my search, though I confess I was a little staggered, on observing over the door, in large letters,—"The Crown and Anchor Tavern, by something Make Row," a name which I feared might bode no good to one of my peaceable habits. The Fervor Dramatica however upheld me, and serving myself with all the fortitude I could muster, I was conducted, at the imminent risk of my neck, to the very top of the house, through the means of some temporary wooden ladders, erected I suppose for the occasion: here, in primeval simplicity, stood the chaste Temple of Thespis, a matted shed of about the dimensions of a moderate sized hall, which was pretty nearly filled before my arrival.

I would fain attempt to describe its internal Decorations and Embellishments; but I feel that I am unable to do it any thing like justice. The Drop Scene was most chaste, a beautiful cascade of a bright brimstone hue, was seen tumbling in soapy froth, through the arch of a rhubarb-colored bridge; while the black ravines and sombre trees, which flanked it on either side, brought forcibly to my mind some of the finest touches of Salvator Rosa. On the right and left stood the Tragic and Comic Muses, the former, with her dagger in a most original position, "grinned horribly a ghastly smile" on the affrighted audience, while the latter, to dispel their alarm, brandished on high a ghastly looking mask, adorned with an awful pair of red whiskers. The benches were tastefully covered with red kurwah, trimmed with white fringe, for the provision of which, I rather suspect, every bed in the "Crown and Anchor," must have been plundered of its trimming. The Orchestra consisted of three Fiddles, a Clarionet, and Bassoon, and was so ably conducted, that I regret much inability to give you and the Public the name of its Leader.

The printed Play Bills, provided at the door, mentioned that the intended performances for the evening, were "THE VILLAGE LAWYER, followed by an Interlude containing six Pantomimical Figures, and various comical Songs, the whole to conclude, with one scene from THE INTRIGUE, OR THAAR NE GOSS." —Half past six was the time specified for the commencement, and we sat in extreme patience, waiting the rolling up of the bridge and cascade, till half past seven, when some murmurs beginning; to rise, we were gratified by the first sight of, I believe, the manager. He came forward, and "in a neat address," apologized to the Gentlemen (not a Lady in the house) for the delay which had occurred, but stated that the fact was, that the Tailor had not yet sent home the Dresses! This was a bad beginning, however the audience solaced themselves with cheroots, by way of passing away the time, till the cracked bell, about 8 o'clock, gave notice that all at last was ready. It would be impossible to give you any idea of the style of acting, the purity of dialect, or the grace of action, by which we were at last recompensed for our long-suffering; and the opening Dialogue between Lawyer Scout, and his Amazonian Wife, was crowned with universal applause—I felt for the poor Lawyer, I confess, when I looked at his gentle spouse, and heard him declare, (as he most emphatically pronounced it) that "all mankind are governed by shoe." This Dialogue commenced and ended the first act. In the next we were introduced to even brighter in-

minaries, in the characters of Saari, Sheepface, and Justice Mittimus. Candour however obliges me to confess, that the aid of the Prompter was too frequently required; Justice Mittimus, by way of being perfect in his part, had the book before him, on his table, but in making too liberal an use of it, gave rise to some strange mistakes. Converting himself, in one instance, into the Prosecutor Saari, and roaring out most lustily, for satisfaction, and justice, for the loss of his fourteen wethers! The Prisoner Sheepface, and his Counsel, Lawyer Scout, also changed characters once or twice in the course of the scene, through a natural misapprehension no doubt of the person to whom the whisperings of the Prompter were addressed. It was amusing, however, to hear Sheepface holding forth most learnedly on points of Law, and not less so to see the blustering Lawyer converted into the simple sheep-killing clown. This scene ended the Farce, after we had had the full enjoyment of at least two-thirds of one act, and nearly half of another.

After a moderate interval, which was passed pleasantly enough with the aid of cheroots, and the obliging talents of one of the audience (of whom more anon), our attention was called to the Interlude. It would be needless to expatiate on the merits of this performance, and as most of your readers have no doubt seen a *Kutpoolee Nauch*, they will fully appreciate the praise I give, in saying the "Minor Theatre's" exhibition of the kind was not inferior to the best I have witnessed in Calcutta. A Pas Seul, a Hornpipe, and several Songs followed the Interlude, but where every thing is meritorious, it is difficult to discriminate where praise is most due. I content myself therefore with remarking that Incledon must have bid "his diminished head" had he been there to have heard, "Why D—I'll be bound to say that Jack's the lad" and that "A queer little man who'd a long way to go" was enough to raise the ghost of poor Saeit. Of the scene from "THE INTRIGUE," which was to follow, I can give you no account, as I was unfortunately obliged to leave the house before it commenced. I must not, however, omit to mention the condescending kindness of the talented gentleman before alluded to, who sat in the front boxes.

I regret much that I could not make myself acquainted with either his name or profession, but as he kindly told us, that he had held the situation of the "Devil's Sub-Assistant Deputy Apothecary's Mate," for some years, and that he had lately come down from "Malwar," where he had the honor of conversing two or three months ago, with the "one-eyed Hukkar," (who died some ten or twelve years ago), I was not far wrong, perhaps, in suspecting that he belonged to one of the *Learned Professions*, in the first place, and was a Traveller in the second; be this however, as it may, he very kindly went on the 'boards,' during the dull intervals, and regaled us with some of the choicest recitations you can well conceive. The Dialogue between John Lump and Deputy Bull, was so intimitable, that I appeal to the two Amateurs of the Chowringhee Theatre, who were present, to declare whether the late representation at that house could be put in comparison with it, in any way.—Our obliging friend also gave us "The Justice and Harry" with great effect, and several anecdotes of his own private life, interlarded with choice classical quotations from Horace, Homer, &c. which I carried away with great delight for the future edification of my unlearned Friends. "Odi profanum verbum." "Meni aside thus" &c. In addition to this, he was kindly repeating the Hebrew alphabet to the company, when I was, as before mentioned, unfortunately obliged to leave the house. Ill health, Sir, is a sad misfortune; it deprived me last night of a considerable portion of the finest intellectual feast that I had ever an opportunity of enjoying, and it now deprives me of the pleasure of saying more on this interesting subject, than that I earnestly recommend to you and all your readers, to take the earliest opportunity of attending at "The Minor Theatre, Zig-Zag Lane, Cossitoliob," where if you are not highly amused, I shall have but a poor opinion of your taste or discernment.

Yours faithfully,

January 9, 1823.

SIMON SOCK.

State of the Roads in Benares.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I have lately driven down from Chunar to this place, by the "New Military Road," and for the information of the Public, cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the high state of repair in which I found it; there being but few places (such as large nullahs over which bridges are not yet erected) that are in the slightest degree difficult to be passed.

The road from Chunar to Allinugger, a distance of about 21 miles, was till this last year, perfectly impassable, during the rains, to all kinds of wheeled carriages, from the numerous deepest ravines and nullahs crossing it; over all these, amounting to about twenty, bridges have lately been thrown; and I found upon inquiry from the inhabitants of the adjacent villages, that the road in consequence thereof was passable during the whole of last rains.

One of these bridges deserves a few remarks, as it is entirely of a new plan; and from the great water way it affords, appears much better calculated to be thrown over nullahs, than the arched bridge now in general use, as its cost is infinitely less, and it appears to be equally as serviceable. Its construction is very simple, being merely a strong piece of masonry on each side of the nullah, raised some feet higher than the known highest rise of the stream; across these is laid a strong wooden platform making a road way 20 feet broad and a water way 20 feet long; on each side of the road way there is a strong wooden railing, in the room of which I would advise an iron one. This fine bridge was erected previous to the rains, over the nullah to the westward of Chota Mirzapore, about 14 miles from Chunar, by the Superintendent of the Military Road.

About 1 mile from Allinugger is the junction of the Benares and Chunar roads, and nothing can exceed the high state of repair in which the whole of the road is from there to this place, a distance of about 121 miles. When bridges are erected over the nullahs alluded to above (which I understand is shortly to be the case) this fine road will be passable, I should imagine, at any season of the year.

Having been sometime in the Benares district, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on some of the roads within it, and only wish I could speak of them with the same degree of praise as I have before done of the new road. I shall commence with the road leading from Seerole, via Sultanpore, to the Ghaut opposite Chunar, which during the rains is almost knee deep the whole way, and it is with the greatest difficulty the monthly relief of troops from Benares for the Garrison of Chunar can effect their march to that place; and even then never by the direct road, as one part of it, at that season, is in the centre of a complete jell, round which the troops have to wade knee deep. In several parts of the road there are deep ravines which fill from sudden rises in the river or from heavy rains, and as of course no boats are stationed in them, the troops are obliged to ford very often when the water is breast high. In many of the ravines there are quicksands, and it is not unfrequently the case for passengers to stick in them, and from which it is not without some difficulty they are extricated, as I myself have experienced. In other parts there are nullahs 40 or 50 feet broad, over which the passage is by boats.

Were these natural defects brought to the notice of Government, through the proper channel, I have no doubt they would soon be remedied, and these would then be little chance of the Government Dawk being 24 hours going 17 miles, which is not unfrequently the case during the rains in the present state of the road. Should there not be some improvements in it by next rains, I should advise the Dawks being sent, and the troops also, by Rajghaut via Mogul Serai, Allinugger, and Chuta Mirzapore to Chunar, a distance of about thirty miles, notwithstanding which, I doubt not, it would add to the truth of the old Proverb, that "the longest way about is the shortest way home."

The road from Chunar to Mirzapore is worse, if possible, than that I have last mentioned; and I need merely add, as a proof of

such, that though the distance is only about 23 miles, nevertheless upwards of 40 bridges are required to make it passable for wheel carriage during the rains, yet the troops for the monthly relief of Chunar Garrison must march it, and I know for a fact, that they are often up to their neck in crossing the ravines.

The road from Benares to Mirzapore, though much better than either of the two before mentioned, requires several bunds and bridges to make it at all practicable with facility during the rains.

The Military Road from Benares to Allahabad is of great width (about 40 or 50 feet) and raised considerably above the level of the adjoining plains. As I have not travelled it myself, I cannot speak with much certainty as I have done above; but I understand from others, that its sides sustain annually considerable injury from the rains, and that they are also much given to honeycombing. It consequently requires a large sum of money to keep it in repair, which must amount in the end to infinitely more than what would be required to build a pucca road about 15 feet wide.

There has lately been a very fine road thrown open to the Public leading from Seerole to Rajghaut. Benares, by which the disagreeable route through the city to that place is now prevented.

With many apologies, Sir, for this long trespass on the space of your valuable JOURNAL.

I remain, Your's obediently,

Sheergatty.

ONE FOND OF GOOD ROADS.

Safety of Passengers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Whenever we are beset with dangers, we seldom think of guarding against its evils, unless by some incident or fortuitous circumstance, we happen to fall into it. We then complain aloud, and determine forthwith to adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of the evil. But the ardour of this determination subsides as soon as the injury we receive is either healed or forgotten. I was led to this train of reflection on recalling to mind, the narrow escape that a Lady had, a short time ago, of losing her life by the upsetting of a Buggy in a Tank, which lies upon the brink of the road. It was not above twenty yards from my dwelling, in Colingha, that this accident occurred, to which I was an eye witness; and every passenger that goes by, when his horse is in any way reactive, is apprehensive of sharing the same fate. The husband of the Lady alluded to, complained bitterly of such a nuisance as a Tank being so near the road; he was going to adopt immediate measures to have it enclosed or filled up; he sent for the proprietor of the Tank, and informed him, that he would bring him before the Police, for not surrounding it with a fence; all this noise and denunciation terminated in naught but a few angry words; the nuisance continues the same as heretofore.

As the Tank in question is so situated, by its bordering upon the road, as to endanger, especially at night, the life of any passenger who may have occasion to pass that way, either in a Buggy or on foot, I am obliged to protest against its existence. The proprietor of the Tank dwells on the east side of it, and he is not unaware of the many accidents that have already befallen individuals; yet he has not, to prevent further accidents, adopted measures to avert the evil. He, I think, ought to be compelled to surround it with a wall. The Lottery Committee, not far from the place alluded to, is about to make a high road, which is to be continued from Park Street, to the one which leads to west Wellington Square; and if their attention be drawn to this place, they would perform a very humane as well as a gracious act by ordering it either to be enclosed or filled up.

By giving publicity to this Letter you will much oblige

January 16, 1833.

Your most obedient Servt.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Absurdities of Mythology.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

A pamphlet, styled "the Friend of India," has recently fallen into my hands, it is the first number of the Quarterly Series, printed by the Missionaries at Serampore, and exhibits some interesting Notices regarding the Hindoos, particularly one, on their polytheism, by a learned Native, named Bruga-Mohun, who appears to have very freely, and very ably, satirized the Religious prejudices, Image-worship, and inconsistencies of his countrymen; and lashed, with no feeble or sparing hand, the irregularities and imbecilities of many of their Gods and Sages.

We Europeans know little of these matters; but daily witnessing the devotedness of the multitude, to their Gods and Heroes, we are the more surprised at seeing them thus exhibited, in so ridiculous a point of view, by this able Native.

Who but must laugh with him, at their undignified appearance in his satirical pages! The Sun with his teeth knocked out, feeding upon pap, the fickle Lakshmees, as so often happens here upon earth, deserting I presume, her inefficient Consort, Indra. The monstrous elephant-head of Ganesa, and he too, deprived of one of his teeth, Vishnu kicked by a mere mortal, named Bhrigoo; and Chrissa, the general favorite of the Bengal Idolators, losing, though a God, his life, by the arrow of a hunter, and the mighty Shiva himself, rendered insensible.

How these things happened, is now, what we should be glad to know; and if this learned Native, or some other competent person, would favor the Public with the several tales at large, I have no doubt of their furnishing equal entertainment with "the Arabian Nights, or Fairy Tales." And we want something of this kind in the Mofussil, to relieve the tedium of our leisure hours; and to lighten the despondency incurred by our banishment to the jungles, at this season of festivity at the Capital.

The author besides, seems bound to substantiate these facts, for the credit of his accuracy, and the elucidation, I have no doubt, would tend, indubitably to confirm the stains of ridicule he seems so have fixed on the soutacheons of those evanescent Members of a debased Mythology.

The Ministering Brahmins too, I hope, will come in for their share, with their blood and dirt-stained feet and hands, and body, and smearing themselves with paint. Fye! fye! is this the practice of rational men! tell us therefore, friend Bruga, on what occasion these follies are committed, and who this Jadoo was, whose race, you say, has been destroyed. And if you would favor us with the whole, in a small pamphlet, it could not fail of an extensive sale, among us foreigners, who are so little acquainted with the subject.

This would, besides, strengthen your own cause, by enforcing conviction on the doubtful, whose ignorance bars them from all access to the Sastras; and also furnish you with an opportunity of evincing the just application of your strictures, equally to the satisfaction of your own friends, and the discomfiture of your Opponents, who appear so indignant at the ridicule they have already sustained, from that good and learned Brahmin, the worthy Ram Mohun Roy.

Furnished with his exposure of the puerilities of the Mythologic system you so happily expose, we shall, with the more grace, be enabled to

"Laugh where we must; be candid where we can,
And justify the ways of God to man."

January 1, 1823.

NEELUM.

Mofussil Party.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Last week I was invited to a Ball and Supper at Lady Courtly's, at which, as it appeared likely to furnish some favorable opportunities for the exercise of my disposition, I determined to be present, and accordingly dropped in at the appointed hour, and found the Ladies awaiting the commencement of the Dance in great good humour, and when the Gentlemen of the Band struck up a lively tune, dancing was commenced with spirit.

After the first Dance, I observed that the sprightly Widow Lovemore had drawn my friend Captain Lavender to her side on an Ottoman, where reclining, at her ease, she appeared to be criticising the appearance and behaviour of her neighbours, and frequent bursts of laughter showed that the amusement was not uninteresting either to herself, or several Gentlemen who had gradually seated themselves near her; and as the fair Widow after the first dance, declined again joining in its fascinating mazes, an admirable opportunity was afforded for passing remarks on the carriage of those who took part in it, among whom I recognised the charming Mrs. Cheerful, Mrs. Flimay, Jack Flippant, and several others of my acquaintance, too numerous to be here mentioned.

But fortune favored Captain L. he basked in the bewitching and dangerous smiles of the Widow Lovemore, who attracted in slight degree of attention, from her resolution of not resuming a place in the Dance. Lady Courtly appeared to depend chiefly upon the kind exertions of her amiable friend, Mrs. Cheerful, who is justly esteemed the life and ornament of every society and on this occasion did all in her power to contribute to the amusement of the company. Would I could say as much for Mrs. Flimay, a Lady of stentorian lungs, who really appears to exact in vulgarity; in that she bears the bell, and I cannot restrain from quoting here a passage in a very valuable little work, which perhaps may induce Mrs. F. should it ever meet her eye, to change her manners in this respect, for above coming even from a man is abhorrent to every gentlemanly feeling, but from a woman it is EXECRABLE.

"These violent passions of scolding I would by no means advise to be too often repeated in this case any more than to your servants, as they would soon lose their force, and subject you to contempt. But they do extremely well, to come in now and then by way of variety and surprise, especially in this connexion, as they are more adapted to frighten half out of her wits a good-natured inoffensive girl well born and well-bred than the lower sort of servants; who, if they should chance to have been brought up near Billings-gate or St. Giles's, might have been accustomed to such sort of language!"

Among the gentlemen Jack Flippant attracted the greatest portion of my notice, as he seemed to stand extremely high in his own opinion, giving himself a member of aces, which in my opinion are ill upon such a young man; however, there is reason to hope that after a few years, my friend will think of something better than DANDISM, and appearing a man of fashion among the Ladies.

The subsequent Supper was most sumptuous and magnificent, and although Lady Courtly may not give very numerous parties, no one can deny that her entertainments are in the very first style of elegance; on this occasion the table was covered with every delicacy procurable in India, and Supper went off with great relish; no young Lady having experienced the mortification of being shipwrecked to mar the pleasures of the evening; afterwards dancing was recommended, and kept up until the grey dawn appeared, when the company separated, greatly gratified with their entertainment.

On the Banks of the Ganges, 1822.

A LOUNGER.

Notice to Correspondents.

While the BULL continues to be so destitute of VARIETY, as to have scarcely a single Correspondent on any subject, but defamation of its envied Rival, and so destitute of INFLUENCE, as to have produced no injurious effect on the circulation, the character, or the contributions to the JOURNAL, after all the volumes of abuse that it has issued against us, we review with pleasure the continued stream of useful and agreeable information on all topics, which, whether we write or not, still distinguishes our pages from those of our disappointed Enemy. Long may we enjoy this distinction; and leaving to him the monopoly of slander and detraction, with the aid of his spies to follow us even in our social visits, we shall be content to enjoy the more pleasing occupation of giving to the world whatever we can collect of a useful and agreeable nature. We have already all the public countenance and all the pecuniary support we can desire; and all that we ask the Friends of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL to add to this, is to make our pages, as frequently as occasion serves, the medium of communicating whatever they may think valuable to the Indian and English Public, for both of whom our Sheets are equally intended. Let them second our zeal in the cause of public improvement, by a corresponding feeling, and place us in possession of whatever they may deem calculated to benefit the country or mankind, and they may rest assured that our exertions will never relax, since they are founded on the firm basis of public principle, and as this has never yet been sacrificed by us to expediency, so we trust the future will only be distinguished from the past in being more firm, more temperate, more informed, and more useful than ever.

Selections.

Native Newspaper.—The following translations from a Native News-paper appear worthy of a place.

Robbery of a Boat.—We understand, that some time before midnight, Tarucknoth Beni, with two of his relations, was passing on a boat near Rajgonge, which lies close to Calcutta.—Suddenly, some robbers arrived at the place on a boat, and coming up on their boat, asked for fire from the boatmen, and on the pretence of receiving fire they jumped up like the burning sparks and the fire of assault was kindled. They having severely injured them, plundered them of all their goods and effects; and of all their clothes, nothing was left. They suffered much in the cold all night from nakedness, and at last having made a fire, secured themselves against its severity.

A Suttee.—Bhowanee Puriaj Roy, an inhabitant of Triathnlee, under the district of Burdwan, enjoyed the sweets of life during a period of sixty years; and at last, according to this holy saying, "when their death comes, they cannot delay nor remain a moment," the tree of his life was torn up by the hoisterous tempest of death. His wife, sunk in the sea of affection, having not the faculty of remaining on the shore of separation, in the faith of meeting him, recommended herself to the flames like the wild rose, with the dead body of her husband.

Nuptial of the Rajah of Tipperah.—On the 13th of Katich, the Marriage of the Prince Kishen-Kissoore, son of the Maha Raja of Tipperah, was celebrated with the daughter of the Rajah of Assam, who came from his country with his relations and attendants thro' the hills of Tipperah, to perform the ceremony. It is said, that no Marriage procession has ever appeared with such a show and dignity in that part of Bengal; as the Judges of the Court of Appeal and other respectable gentlemen of the neighbouring districts honoured the celebration with their presence, to whom every mark of respect and hospitality was shown by the Rajah according to their rank; and large sums of money, which cannot be easily counted, were bestowed on the poor upon this occasion. As it is customary with the Chunderbuny Rajahs to engage the Bridegroom to ride during the day to perform the rites of marriage, and bestow alms during that time, the Prince rode out on Horse back accompanied with 20 Elephants, and many other Horses and thrones richly adorned, and attended by numerous players, and singers, with instruments and music.—Hark.

Birth.

At Ghazzepe, on the 11th instant, the Lady of R. Barlow, Esq. of a Son.

Death.

On the 17th instant, Geonan, the infant Son of J. L. TURNER, Esq. aged 1 year and 28 days.

Meteor and Aerolite.

METEOR AND AEROLITE IN THE DISTRICT OF ALLAHABAD.

To the Editor of the Bengal Harbara.

SIR,

The Meteor recently noticed at the same moment of time at this station, and Hazzepe, we learn from an interesting letter published in the last GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, fell at Futtape, in the form of a large Aerolite,—fragments of which are in the possession of the Assistant Judge of that station. An error, has, however, crept into the account published in the GAZETTE—the phenomenon having occurred on the evening of the 30th November and not the 1st December:—as will be seen on reference to your number of the 12th and 23d ultimo:—It is of importance to notice this, because it enables us to trace the course of the Meteor, and to identify it with the stone which fell at Futtape.

Your Obedient Servant,

Allahabad, January 9, 1833.

R. TYTLER.

NOTE.—The Meteor was first noticed in our Paper of the 13th of December, (p. 329.) as follows:—"ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1st. A little after sun-set last evening, St. Andrew's Day, a very brilliant Meteor described as nearly as large as the Moon, was seen shooting with amazing velocity in a westerly direction. Altho' the evening was cloudy the light was sufficient to illuminate the whole Horizon." Again HARKARU Dec. 23d, (page 414) "A Meteor resembling the one described by your correspondent at Allahabad was also observed at Hazzepe shooting in a similar direction a little after sun-set on the evening of the 30th ultimo."

There can be no doubt we think of the identity of these with the Meteoric Stone described in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, but it would be satisfactory if that Paper could bring the dates to coincide.—ED.

Murder of Mr. Imiach.

To the Editor of the Bengal Harbara.

SIR,

The Public are indebted to the Editor of JOHN BULL, for first publishing and to you for re-publishing the article headed—"Murder during a strike on an European in the Kishnagar District." The public good imperiously demands that the case of Mr. Henry Imiach's foul murder should be fully investigated. The present Magistrate has acted in direct opposition to the former Magistrate, which circumstance together with several other particulars which probably will hereafter be given to the public, render the case of peculiar importance. At present the Magistrate's proceedings are before the Nizamat Adawali (which Court sits in Chorwringhee), and one of Mr. Henry Imiach's Brothers has made several applications on the subject to that Court.—You should give the Public previous notice of the day on which the case will be heard by the Nizamat Adawali, in order that all who desire to witness the Proceedings may have an opportunity of doing so. It has been deposed, that the Murderers were in Calcutta the day before they perpetrated the diabolical deed; and therefore it is possible if not probable that the case will be brought before the Supreme Court.

Calcutta, January 15, 1833.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE.—Our Correspondent will observe that we have omitted one sentence in the above, because it would tend directly to criminate an individual before his trial, which we are anxious to avoid. The Public will readily perceive that the difference in opinion of one Magistrate or one Jaror or one Blan from another is not at all surprising; and where there is such a difference a change of proceedings is to be expected; but it proves the dubiousness of this case. If any of our Correspondents can give us previous intimation, when the case is to come on before the Nizamat Udalat we shall be happy to insert a notice of it in our paper; and if any additional outrages be committed in the district, it will be a duty to the Public to make them known, as they will prove still more what is already sufficiently obvious, that the most rigorous enforcement of the laws is necessary to repress the audacious spirit of violence that has manifested itself there, and afford security for life and property.—ED.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 18	Census	British	H. Powis	Madras	Dec. 18